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EAST ASIA

KOREA

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Pyongyang Students React to Anti-Chon Rallies (NODONG SINMUN, 25 Apr 87)	1
---	---

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICAL

ROK Daily on World Implications of Rallies (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 19 Jun 87)	4
NCDC Plans March; U.S. Support for Chon Noted (CHUNGANG ILBO, 20 Jun 87)	6
ROK Daily on U.S. Attitude Toward Korean Situation (Editorial; CHUNGANG ILBO, 20 Jun 87)	7
HSIN WAN PAO on South Korean Demonstrations (HSIN WAN PAO, 22 Jun 87)	9
HSIN WAN PAO on 'Failure' of U.S. Policy in ROK (HSIN WAN PAO, 25 Jun 87)	11
Nomination of No Tae-u Adds New Dimension to Political Scene (Yi To-song; TONG-A ILBO, 3 Jun 87)	13

Seoul Paper Urges DJP To Make Decision Soon (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 19 Jun 87)	17
ROK Daily Urges No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam To Meet (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 19 Jun 87)	19
Daily Hopes Chon-Kim Talks Will Satisfy People's Aspirations (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 23 Jun 87)	21
Government, DJP Study Measures To Ease Unrest (YONHAP, 27 Jun 87)	23
Chon Meets With Buddhist Leaders on Situation (Chon Tu-hwan, Choe Wol-san; THE KOREA TIMES, 27 Jun 87)	25
RDP Urges 'Joint Declaration for Democracy' (THE KOREA TIMES, 28 Jun 87)	28
DJP Voices Call for Review of No Tae-u's Status (THE KOREA TIMES, 28 Jun 87)	29
Government Draws Up Proposal To Break 'Stalemate' (KYODO, 27 Jun 87)	31
Kim Yong-sam: Chon 'Running Out of Time' (Kate Webb; AFP, 28 Jun 87)	33
Editor on Government-DJP Reform Plan Formulation (Kim Myong-sik; THE KOREA TIMES, 28 Jun 87)	35
Responses After Chairman No's Surprise Declaration (YONHAP, 29 Jun 87; KYODO, 29 Jun 87)	38
Profile of Kim Tae-chung	38
219 Arrested Since 10 Jun Released	39
'Business World' Welcomes No's Proposals	39
Chou Urged To Accept Opposition Demands	40
Kim Tae-chung Not To Run in Presidential Election (YONHAP, 29 Jun 87)	41
High Government 'Source' on Dialogue, Compromise (THE KOREA TIMES, 28 Jun 87)	42
ROK Daily Urges Determination To Hold Negotiations (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 21 Jun 87)	43
ROK Daily Urges Dialogue Between Ruling, Opposition Camp (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 18 Jun 87)	45

ROK Daily Stresses People's Desire for Democracy (Editorial; CHUNGANG ILBO, 18 Jun 87)	47
Daily Cautions Against Use of Violence in Protests (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 19 Jun 87)	49
Daily Urges 'Comprehension of People's Sentiment' (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 19 Jun 87)	51
ROK Daily Urges Both Camps Not To Resort to Violent Means (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 20 Jun 87)	53
ROK Daily Criticizes Government Use of House Arrest (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 20 Jun 87)	55
Daily Calls for 'Epochal Measure' To Stem Unrest (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 20 Jun 87)	57
Plebiscite, Consensus on Order Measures Urged (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 20 Jun 87)	59
CHOSON ILBO on 'Vicious Circle of Violence' (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 20 Jun 87)	61
Police Detain 802 Protesters for Investigation (THE KOREA HERALD, 28 Jun 87)	63
Reportage on 'Grand Peace March' (Various sources, 27, 28 Jun 87)	65
'Compromise Package'	65
Foreign Reaction, Editorial	66
Police Detain 2,960	67
Kim Yong-sam on 'Peace March'	68
Police Undercount Demonstrations	69
RDP Calls for Moderation	69
No Free Treatment for Victims	70
Jailed Dissident Leader Freed	71
Violence in Sporadic Clashes	71
Police To Use Restraint	73
Briefs	
Poster Causes Police Alert	74
Kim Yong-Sam Holds Interview	74
TV Show Participants Must Have Approval	74
'Council for Democracy'	74
Kim Yong-sam Prepared To Meet Chon	75
ECONOMIC	
\$372 Million Foreign Investment in Korean Industries (Ch'oe U-sok; THE KOREA TIMES, 10 Jun 87)	76

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

ROK Completes Construction of Two Nuclear Plants (YONHAP, 23 Jun 87)	78
---	----

Briefs

Korea: Satellite Launching by 1996	79
--	----

FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

Deficit in Machinery Trade Likely to Shrink (THE KOREA TIMES, 6 Jun 87)	80
--	----

DPRK Daily Denounces Chon Remarks on Dialogue, Compromise (KCNA, 25 Jun 87)	82
--	----

South Koreans Oppose Chon's Long-Term Power (KCNA, 26 Jun 87)	84
--	----

'Grand National Peace March' Held in South (KCNA, 27 Jun 87)	86
---	----

NORTH KOREA

SOCIAL

DPRK Daily on Displaying Mass Heroism (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 27 Jun 87)	88
--	----

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

S&T Development To Fulfill Third 7-Year Plan Emphasized (NAEWOE TONGSIN, No 527, 6 Mar 87)	93
---	----

FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

VNS on South Situation, Anti-U.S. Movement (Yun Chong-won, Ko Il-chol; Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 30 Jun 87)	96
---	----

Call for Intensified Signature Campaign (KCNA, 20 Jun 87)	100
--	-----

World Public Praises Kim Chong-il (KCNA, 20 Jun 87)	101
--	-----

VNS Scores DJP Plan for No Tae-u-Kim Yong-sam Talks (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 20 Jun 87)	103
---	-----

Anti-Government Rallies Continue (KCNA, various dates)	105
---	-----

One Million Participate in Demonstrations	105
Student Demonstrations Continue	106
KCNA Notes Early Closing of South's Schools	107
Repression of S. Korean Students Denounced	107
Anti-S. Korean Government Demonstration Staged in U.S.	107
S. Korean Groups Demand Debate for Constitutional Revision	108
Kim Yong-sam Comments on Current S. Korean Situation (KCNA, 23 Jun 87)	109
Chongnyon Message Thanks Kim Il-song for Education Aid (KCNA, 24 Jun 87)	110
Korean War Commemoration, Rallies Reported (KCNA, 25 Jun 87)	111
NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary	111
Working People Denounce U.S.	112
Chong Chun-ki Speaks	114
Dignitaries Join Signature Campaign on Korea (KCNA, 25 Jun 87)	115
Statement by SKNDF Spokesman on South's Struggle (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 28 Jun 87)	116
VNS Cites Negative Reaction to No Tae-u Declaration (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 1 Jul 87)	118
Briefs	
Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle	120

/7310

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG STUDENTS REACT TO ANTI-CHON RALLIES

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 April a public discussion meeting, which was broadcast to the youth and students of South Korea, was held by the university students of Pyongyang at the central meeting hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY).

Squarely in front of the discussion meeting was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song. On either side were written slogans: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long Live the Glorious Korean Workers Party (KWP)."

Moreover, the slogans "We Actively Support and Encourage the Anti-U.S., Anti-fascist Struggle of South Korean Youth and Students and People" and "Let Us Achieve the Historic Task of the Unification of the Fatherland Without Fail Through the Unified Power of the Entire Nation" were put up in the discussion hall.

At the discussion meeting there were in attendance Na Yong-su, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY, and functionaries from related fields, as well as also presidents, deans, and youth and students from Pyongyang universities where patriotic South Korean students who have fallen in the anti-U.S. anti-fascist struggle have been registered.

The discussion meeting proceeded with the theme "Let Us Realize Without Fail the Earnest Desire of the Fallen South Korean Youth and Students, Holding Higher the Banner of Independence, Democracy, and Unification."

The first to speak at the discussion meeting was Kim Kun-sok, deputy chairman of the Pyongyang LSWY committee.

He pointed out that while the youth and students of the northern half of the republic conduct their studies with a heart that is at one with the fallen patriotic students of South Korea, extremely outrageous events are unfolding in the land to the south. And he revealed the fact that recently the renegade Chon Tu-hwan is visiting wholesale oppression on the youth, students, and people, while he announces his so-called "special chats" and lays bare his ambition to hold power indefinitely.

As he noted these facts, he said that the youth and students of North and South Korea, burning with a sense of justice and fervent with patriotism, had arranged this meeting out of a desire to discuss how to achieve the earnest desire of the sacrificed patriotic students.

Furthermore, Yi Song-kil, a student in the Korean Literature Department of Kim Il-song University, where the fallen Seoul University students Pak Chong-ck'ol and Kim T'ae-hun have been registered, gave a speech entitled "Establishing National Sovereignty Is the First Task of South Korean Society."

After emphasizing that sovereignty is the life of the country and the nation, he noted the fact that South Korea is completely enslaved to U.S. imperialism in every respect--political, economic, cultural, and military--and that by becoming transformed into an advance base for the Far Eastern strategy of U.S. imperialism, the political climate and economic structure of South Korea has been turned into something that benefits outsiders and has been inundated by an alien cultural tide.

He noted that in South Korea, the urgent national historic tasks, not to be put off even for a moment, are the rediscovery of national independence and the establishment of national sovereignty. He expressed his expectation that the youth and students of South Korea would drive out U.S. imperialism and liquidate its colonial rule in accord with the anti-U.S. independent trend of the times, and would vigorously launch an even more resolute struggle to greet the new dawn of the unification of the fatherland.

Ma Kyong-hui, a student in the Light-industry Department of the College of Light Industry, which enrolled in his class Pak Kwan-hyon, a student of Chonnam University who was one of the leaders of the Kwangju people's uprising, gave a speech in behalf of the fallen fellow student, entitled "Bloody Lessons of the Kwangju People's Uprising."

He emphasized the fact that the great tragedy of Kwangju clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is truly the aggressor and the behind-the-scenes manipulator, and he stated that the Kwangju people's uprising teaches the bloody lesson that if U.S. imperialism is left alone in South Korea, it will be impossible to realize the earnest desire of the South Korean youth, students, and people for independence, democracy, and unification, and it will be impossible to escape from the misfortunes and calamities of today.

While saying this, he made a fervent appeal for South Korean youth and students not to forget these lessons, to sow deeply an anti-U.S. independence consciousness among the broad popular masses, and to rise up as one in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation.

The hero Kim Chong-un gave a speech entitled "Anti-communism Means Betrayal of the Country; Alliance with Communism Is Patriotic and Nationalistic," in which he first expressed his deep emotions toward the warm fraternal feelings and sense of loyalty held by youth and students in the North vis-a-vis the movement for national salvation of the youth and students in the South.

He confirmed the fact that the "national policy of anti-communism being noised about by the ruling gang in the South is an imported colonial concept," and he noted that the "national policy of anti-communism" slogan that the United States gave the puppets is a slogan to rationalize the rascals' colonial rule and a fascist slogan to block democratic development and to interfere with peaceful unification of Korea. It is a slogan signifying division and a war slogan that pursues war, not unity and the reconciliation of the Korean nation.

After noting the 100-, indeed 1,000-fold correctness of the view of the North that North and South must transcend differences of ideology and institutions to join their energies and achieve the unification of the fatherland, he said that he could verify from his own experience that it is the communists of the North who are the true patriots and the ones who have a warm love for humanity. He emphasized that for the common people the South, an alliance with communism is indeed the way to patriotism and nationalism.

Next, Ch'a Pok-sil--a student in the Department of Management of the College of Commerce, which has registered Chin Song-il, a fallen student of Pusan Industrial University--gave a speech entitled "Smashing the Military Fascist Dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan Is the Chief Task of the Anti-fascist Struggle for Democratization."

He reminded the audience that the rebel Chon Tu-hwan, in his so-called "special talks" announcement, had threatened that he would "severely restrict" the democratic forces and that this was another "coup d'etat" of the rascals to seize long-term power.

Stating that ruining the maneuvers of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique to hold power indefinitely and smashing the rascals are the most important questions determining whether it will be possible to implement the democratization of South Korean society, he appealed to South Korean youth and students to follow the lead of their fallen fellow students and to fight more resolutely to establish a truly democratic regime.

Next, Kim Chong-kuk, a student in the Department of Basic Medical Studies of Pyongyang Medical College, which had enrolled the fallen Kim Se-jin, a student at Seoul University, spoke on the subject of "Let Youth and Students of North and South Join Forces To Go Forward To Open up a Breakthrough for the Country's Peace and for Peaceful Unification."

Saying that the country's peace and peaceful unification are directly related to the fate of our nation, he emphasized the fact that at this time, when the survival or destruction of the whole race is hanging in the balance, no Korean or Korean youth or student may ignore the harsh realities.

As he said this, he spoke concerning the way that youth and students of the North and South, who are clear-sighted concerning the times, have a sense of national mission, and are aflame with the ardent emotions of patriotism and nationalism, should take the lead in the struggle for national salvation and go forward to open up a breakthrough for the country's peace and peaceful unification.

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

ROK DAILY ON WORLD IMPLICATIONS OF RALLIES

SK190637 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "South Korean Reflected in the Mirror of the World"]

[Text] The eyes of the world are now concentrating on the moves in South Korea, which are referred to as the so-called "10 June incident." Mass media in the United States--our close ally--as well as in Europe and Southeast Asia have reported almost every day the moves in South Korea stained with demonstrations and teargas along with their comments on the moves. Some newspapers have gone so far as to describe the situation in South Korea as a state of civil war. Some media have expressed concerns about the possibility of holding the Seoul Olympic Games as scheduled.

Of course, there are reasons why the newspapers and radio broadcasts of the world are paying deep attention to the goings on in South Korea, a small country in Northeast Asia. One reason may be that the Seoul Olympic Games are just around the corner. Furthermore, the moves in South Korea definitely run counter to the expectations of foreign countries of our country, which is growing as a new industrial nation, demonstrating its economic power exporting automobiles, ships, and television sets to markets throughout the world.

Western countries, including the United States, apparently view and analyze the present situation in our country in the light of their common knowledge and the principle of liberal democracy. Accordingly, these countries oppose violence and urge South Korea to achieve a broad scale of democratic reforms and negotiation based on their respective stands. In this connection, it is ridiculous to us that a newspaper published in the United States has asserted that South Korea should open its markets to distribute benefits to all segments of South Korean society.

Meanwhile, political circles in the United States, which has close relations with our domestic situation, has appeared to make gestures in connection with the situation in South Korea. The U.S. government, while saying that it cannot intervene in the domestic affairs of South Korea, has reported that President Reagan will send a personal letter to President Chon Tu-hwan.

The U.S. House has adopted a resolution that urges South Korea to resume debate on constitutional revision. It has been reported that Jackson, one of the presidential candidates of the U.S. Democratic party, is considering

linking the human rights issue in South Korea with a movement to boycott the Seoul Olympics.

We are now witnessing the appearance of our assuming heavy responsibility as citizens of the world. However, important above all is that we should resolve the current difficult situation according to the will of the people and in a reasonable manner. Doing so is precisely in our own interests and in accord with the demands of the civilized society of the world.

Everyone who is participating in politics should have kept this in mind. It is also important to honestly look at our appearance as reflected in the mirror of the world. This is precisely in our own interest, not the interest of others.

The eyes of foreign countries are very cold and cruel. Why should we see the tragedy of two running locomotives being crashed? Our democracy should also be developed as our export goods, which are now winning popularity in world markets.

/12913

CSO: 4107/205

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

NCDC PLANS MARCH; U.S. SUPPORT FOR CHON NOTED

SK201050 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] In a statement issued at its headquarters office in the Christians' Hall located in Yonji-dong, Seoul on 20 June, the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDC] stated that it will find it inevitable to go ahead with its plan to carry out a nationwide peaceful march for a Democratic Constitution if the government fails to take acceptable measures by 22 June in response to its call for the abolition of the 13 April measure; release of all those who have been taken into custody in connection with the nationwide rally held on 10 June along with the prisoners of conscience; guarantee of the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly, and the freedom of demonstration, and an immediate stop to the use of teargas canisters. The NCDC plans to launch the nationwide march around 26 June.

The statement continued: The nationwide peaceful march toward democratization that has continued across the country since 10 June is a struggle in which the entire population has leveled its true feelings and their ardent hope, but not one by a certain political faction or by a certain sector. Nevertheless, the government side tries to deter the public aspirations by violence, and the prime minister went so far as to threaten the people by saying in a statement issued on 19 June that the government will be forced to make an extraordinary decision.

Commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' remarks that the United States will take no sanctions against the Korean Government should it impose martial law and on U.S. Ambassador Lilley's remarks that the Korean students make too little of the threat posed by North Korea, the NCDC said it pays great attention to such references. We openly question: for whom does the security of Korea exist, and does the United States mean that it will tolerate such military acts as the imposition of martial law for security?

The statement continued: The United States should clearly remember that the only way it can avoid the resistance of the Korean people, who hope for survival independent of anybody else, is to immediately withdraw its support for the military dictatorship. If such demands are not met by 22 June, the NCDC will announce on 23 June the date and method for the nationwide march, how it will be launched, and the people's code of conduct regarding the march and then will go ahead with it.

/12913

CSO: 4107/205

ROK DAILY ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD KOREAN SITUATION

SK220654 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Korean Situation and the United States"]

[Text] The attitude of foreign countries toward the Korean situation, in which we are suffering pain for democratization, has been reported in a diverse and complex manner.

Of course, this is nothing new. As our efforts for democratization have been going on for a long time, controversy over the Korean situation has long continued in foreign countries. This controversy has been carried on in a diverse way, with close links to our internal moves.

Reaction to the Korean situation has come mainly from the United States. Figures in the U.S. Administration, Congress, and mass communication circles have given us a variety of advice after visiting Seoul.

This notwithstanding, these actions have, up to now, had no significant effect. Along with our domestic situation, the attention of the United States on Korea has increased, seemingly reaching its culmination at present.

U.S. Reaction has been observed to initially rise in the U.S. mass media and to be expressed by the U.S. Administration through the U.S. Congress.

Reports on the Korean situation by the U.S. mass media are basically different from those by Japan and other Western countries in that the U.S. mass media indicates directions in addition to factual reporting. It has been confirmed that moves by the U.S. Congress have been undertaken in consultation with or with the support of the U.S. Administration. U.S. intervention [kaeip] has taken various forms, from comments by the U.S. Department of State to a personal letter from President Reagan, to remarks by Shultz. The Foreign news media have reported that in his personal letter, President Reagan demanded drastic democratization.

U.S. intervention has traditionally been provoked on a three-step basis--the mass media, the Congress, and the government. This is a pattern of U.S. external intervention which has been woven since the Spanish-American War.

Early in the 19th century, U.S. journalists began to go into a colony of Spain [Cuba] and created problems by exposing the tyrannical colonial rule. In the wake of this, the U.S. Congress pressed the government to intervene in the situation of the colony and made intervention into a political issue. After this, the administration began its diplomatic and military intervention.

The recent U.S. intervention in the Philippines and Haiti also followed this course and pattern.

A series of moves in the U.S. mass media, Congress, and Government in connection with our domestic affairs is undesirable and shameful to our people, the people of a sovereign state.

However, there is delicacy in that those moves may be conducive to improving the current situation of the crisis.

The people assess U.S. intervention in two opposite ways. Those who assess it positively claim that it should be accepted as advice which only a sole allied country and a most friendly country can give us. They opine that this advice helps our political forces, which seem incapable of solving problems.

But the opposite side strongly objects to U.S. intervention. First, it finds grounds for its opposition in the fact that such an act by the United States is interference in domestic affairs. Second, this side maintains that since our people are able to achieve democratization on our own, they do not need any help from the United States. Third, it alertly opines that since U.S. action is, for all intents and purposes, based upon taking U.S. interests into account, little attention is paid to our national interests.

However, the time has passed when we discuss whether we view U.S. intervention as positive or negative. The United States has already deeply involved itself in coping with our situation and has influence over us. Even now, we are pinning expectations on the fact that U.S. intervention will be helpful toward resolving our problems.

This results from our failure to do, in a timely manner, what we should do and from our perpetration of what we should not do. Therefore, our political forces should positively cope with the situation through dialogue and negotiations so that we may no longer need assistance from the United States. This is the only way to keep the dignity of being a sovereign people and overcome the current crisis.

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CSO: 4107/205

HSIN WAN PAO ON SOUTH KOREAN DEMONSTRATIONS

HK231355 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 22 Jun 87 p 1

["New Talk" Column: "What Are the New Conditions for Dialogue in South Korea"]

[Text] It seems that the turbulent situation in South Korea may bring about dialogue, but whether the dialogue needs some preconditions, whether these conditions can be realized, and whether the dialogue is useful will depend on how things develop in the next 1 or 2 days.

This morning, No Tae-u, the head of the Democratic Justice Party who was nominated by Chon Tu-hwan as his successor went to see the president and proposed that Chon Tu-hwan personally talk with opposition leader Kim Yong-sam (of the United Democratic Party.) This proposal was accepted by Chon.

This development shows that Chon Tu-hwan has made a concession. After the United States said that it would send an official to mediate between South Korea's two conflicting parties, Chon Tu-hwan agreed that No Tae-u could hold talks with the opposition party leaders. Although other opposition leaders agreed to talk with No, Kim Yong-sam insisted that Chon Tu-hwan himself must personally talk with the opposition leaders.

No Tae-u also said that the publication of the Democratic Justice Party's plan for improving the election methods, which was worked out at yesterday's meeting, will be postponed. It seems that they want to first see the results of the talks between Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Yong-sam also made a concession. This morning, after talking with Kim Chao-hwan, the bishop of the Myong Tang Church, Kim Yong-sam announced that the anti-government mass demonstration on Friday (26 June) may be postponed.

However, some people among the opposition put forth two preconditions. First, Chon Tu-hwan must release all people who were arrested in the recent demonstrations; second, the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, the other opposition leader, must also be lifted.

Should these two points be used as preconditions for the talks, or should they be formally presented by Kim Yong-sam in his talks with Chon Tu-hwan? This will greatly affect the prospects of the talks. If Kim Yong-sam demands that Chon Tu-hwan talk with him and Kim Tae-chung at the same time, some side issues and new problems may crop up.

As the other factor that may affect the way things develop, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur will arrive in Seoul. Both Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Yong-sam want to talk with Sigur first before the meet.

Before leaving the United, Sigur said in a television interview that if Chon Tu-hwan really wants to check the rioting, he must carry out reform. This will achieve two goals. First, it will diffuse the American public's discontent with the South Korean situation; and second, the United States can still attempt to maintain Chon Tu-hwan's rule. If Chon tu-hwan cannot satisfy these demands of the United States, it will be hard to say what will occur in the future.

Next year's olympics in Seoul will be related to this situation in South Korca, but it is still too early to rule out the possibility of its successful holding in Seoul. The vice president of the Olympic Committee has announced that the decision on may change in the location of the games will not be made earlier than 3 months before the state of the games. That is, the decision on whether to change the place the olympics will not be made before next summer or year from now.

The situation in South Korea is rather complicated. There are internal problems, the interference of the United States, and other factors. Even if there is any interim conciliation agreement, it is still hard to remove the factors for unrest on the long run.

/12232

CSO: 4005/767

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

HSIN WAN PAO ON 'FAILURE' OF U.S. POLICY IN ROK

HK270224 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 25 Jun 87 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Will There Be Serious Bloodshed in South Korea?"]

[Text] When mammoth peaceful demonstrations are held in various parts of South Korea this afternoon, a crucial question in the development of the situation is whether or not troops will be called out.

Over the past few days, the situation in South Korea has turned from tension to relaxation and from relaxation back to tension again. Whether there will be serious bloodshed on the street today has aroused people's greatest concern.

In May 1980, because Chon Tu-hwan declared martial law, mammoth demonstrations were staged in Kwangju, a city in the southwestern part of South Korea. After 9 days of clashes with police, troops were called out to put down the demonstrations, resulting in the death of 170 people. Some people said that the figure was only a government figure and that the actual death toll exceeded 1,000.

Since South Korea's ruling party, the Democratic Justice Party, put forward on 10 May No Tae-u to "run for" the presidency to enable him to succeed Chon Tu-hwan next February, demonstrations in various parts of South Korea have been going on for over 10 days without let up. The masses are confronted with policemen holding shields and frequently firing tear-gas shells. Although a student taking part in the demonstrations died of "water torture" after he was arrested last January and another died after he was seriously wounded by a tear-gas shell during a demonstration last week, scenes of bloody incidents are nevertheless a far cry from those of the Kwangju incident.

If troops are called out in today's demonstrations, thus leading to bloody incidents, greater changes will take place in South Korea's situation and Chon Tu-hwan's position will be more precarious. He himself must also have a pretty good idea about this.

After holding separate talks with various parties in Seoul for 3 days, Gaston Sigur, a special envoy and assistant secretary of state sent by the United States to mediate between the two parties, has returned to the United States.

In his statement before his departure he did not rule out the possibility of a coup d'etat but he did not think that such a change would necessarily happen. However, he categorically pointed out, "Our position is absolutely clear. We are against the enforcement of martial law and steps to call out armed forces are unnecessary."

Early this week after Chon Tu-hwan accepted No Tae-u's proposal by agreeing to hold bilateral talks with opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, the tensions were slightly eased. Kim Yong-sam even announced his readiness to postpone the peaceful mammoth demonstrations scheduled for today. But the dialogue failed. To regain a respite, Chon Tu-hwan only agreed to rediscuss methods for electing a president, but he refused to set free the 3,000 people arrested during the demonstrations. He even again put Kim Dae-chung under house arrest less than 24 hours after Kim was released. Thus street clashes seem unavoidable.

The fact that the situation in South Korea has developed to such an extent in fact indicates the failure of the U.S. government's policy in dealing with Korea. Let us leave aside U.S. support for South Korea's dictatorial regimes after World War II. When Ronald Reagan took office in 1981, the first foreign guests he met included Chon Tu-hwan, who had just come to power and whom he regarded with special respect. Former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Richard Walker expressed his appreciation for the results of the National Assembly elections. Present U.S. Ambassador to South Korea (Lilley, a former CIA man), also said that South Korea's state security is more important than democratic reform. Many U.S. Congressmen have contacts with the South Korean opposition party and churches but Reagan has consistently supported Chon Tu-hwan. In sending Sigur to Seoul to assess the situation, the United States still hopes Chon Tu-hwan will stand firm but it obviously has left itself a way out.

U.S. influence in various parts of the world is decreasing or disappearing. The situation in South Korea is a practical example. It will also affect the situation in northeastern Asia as a whole.

/9599

CSO: 4005/792

NOMINATION OF NO TAE-U ADDS NEW DIMENSION TO POLITICAL SCENE

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi To-song: "The Political Weather Map Following the Ruling Party's Finishing Touch to Its Succession Posture"]

[Text] The DJP's designation of Chairman No Tae-u as the next presidential candidate, made official and final at the ruling circle's core-leadership conference held at the Blue House on the evening of 2 June and seconded by the party's Central Executive Committee on 3 June, at once has placed the political situation at a turning point.

The significance of this move, one can say, is that the move has, above all, turned into a concrete, visible reality the process for a peaceful transition of power which had been touted by the DJP regime as its biggest political promise, and that the attendant realignment of the power structure within the ruling circle is likely to enhance the prospects for the emergence of political modalities not bound by the norms of the past.

With Chairman No's candidacy now established as a fact, the focus of interest among those on the streets of politics is unquestionably, and to an extraordinary degree, shifting to the question of how will No's relative position change in the political topography and how much of political savvy will he demonstrate in finding the way out of the stiffened political situation.

On the other hand, considering the physiology of power within the ruling circle and given the political behavioral pattern Chairman No has displayed thus far, it is still unclear as to how much "will power" and latitude will No demonstrate in exerting himself in the task of coping with the political situation.

As for the possibility of Chairman No's becoming the next president, there is nothing new to it because it has always been in the air ever since the start of the Fifth Republic. Given his nearly lifelong personal relationship with President Chon Tu-hwan and the role he played in the process of seizing the actual power at the onset of the Fifth Republic, No has been the unquestioned front runner in the succession race.

It was this fact which was alluded to by President Chon when he, in the course of recommending Chairman No as the next presidential candidate to the assembled members of the DJP's Central Executive Committee on the evening of 2 June, described No as the vanguard of "national reforms and salvation."

Despite such a secure position he is enjoying within the inner sanctum of power, the fact is that Chairman No has yet to demonstrate any special political propensity or ability to speak of.

This can be explained as a reflection of the "rules of personal department" voluntarily adopted by Chairman No who undoubtedly knows President Chon's governing style better than anybody else. Worth noting as specific evidence in support of this explanation is that since February 1985, when No emerged as the party's Number-2 powerhouse, while those close to President Chon--the ones commonly referred to as comprising Chon's machinery of personal administration"--have pretty much dominated the scene throughout repeated restructuring of the party and the government, little evidence has surfaced to indicate any effort having been made to build Chairman No's own machinery.

It is the dominating view within the party that such realities of power as noted above will essentially continue to prevail for some time to come even after Chairman No's presidential candidacy has been made official.

Some sources within the party opined, "As has been the case thus far, President Chon will rule and Chairman No will handle politics." At least until the presidential election, Chairman No is likely to maintain his relationship with President Chon at the present level," observed others.

Observations such as these seem to warrant due credibility, considering the nature of the personal disposition of Chairman No--a man who has always believed patience and moderation to be the best and the principal political weapons.

But even accepting all this to be true insofar as the internal circumstances of the ruling circle are concerned, still it is the dominant view of the political quarters that Chairman No has now reached a point where he simply must make a "switch" for practical reasons. The reasons for this view may be summed up from several different angles.

First, so long as we are not now faced with a state of emergency, there is a necessity for Chairman No, in his capacity as the ruling party's candidate for the supreme power, to clearly demonstrate in front of the people his political "color" and capability. Some constraints may be inevitable due to the internal dynamics of the ruling circle; nevertheless, should this aspect be neglected, the resulting political damages to Chairman No can in no way be discounted, according to a general view in and out of the party.

Second, it is a fair assumption that from here on Chairman No will become the target of attacks, stronger in intensity than ever before, by the political opposition and other forces of resistance. Granted that the "13 April"

measure was based on President Chon's decision, the point is that as Chairman No takes the front stage as the key player in the implementation of the ruling camp's political agenda including the election of the next president under the provisions of the existing constitution, there is a growing possibility that the opposition's attack will become two-pronged--aimed not only at President Chon but also at Chairman No.

Should Chairman No subject himself to one-sided attacks while failing to demonstrate the kind of discretionary power appropriate to counter such attacks, it would be a fair assumption that not only he himself but the overall political situation will face a major difficulty.

Furthermore, it is undeniable that the recent development, in which major scandals, such as the Pomyang Shipping case and the torture-death case involving Pak Chong-ch'ol, publicly exploded within a month or so after the "13 April" action was taken and thus provided the opposition with additional issues for attack, has cast doubts even on the efficacy of the ruling camp's ability to pursue its unilateral political agenda.

So viewed, the political burden that fell on the shoulders of Chairman No as the next presidential candidate is anything but light, indeed.

He must, first of all, reestablish his relative political position without destroying the equilibrium of the power structure within the ruling circle; next, he must effectively deal with the opposition forces that are seemingly in a state nearly uncontrollable. These are the dual tasks which we must accomplish within a short timeframe; this, then, is nature of the burden he has assumed.

The second task, in particular, involves what could prove to be the decisive obstacle that might throw the ruling camp's political agenda into a crisis; in this sense, it is nothing less than the most important key to determining the modality of the future political scene.

To put it differently, Chairman No must take the leading role in raising the level of the opposition's acceptance of the "13 April" measure sufficiently so that the upcoming presidential election can be held smoothly. It is for this reason that much interest is now focused on the question of whether or not future dialogue between the ruling party and the opposition will succeed.

Considering the kind of political disposition Chairman No has displayed in the past, it does not seem too farfetched to think that he just might prove successful in maintaining an amicable relationship with the opposition in the days ahead. The fact that he, immediately after the 26 May cabinet reshuffle, came out actively advocating a dialogue with Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the Reunification Democratic Party--an idea until then considered a near taboo--can be viewed as a concrete gesture on No's part along this line.

It was this same awareness that had also led to an all-out campaign of persuasion aimed at the opposition forces, which the DJP launched about the same time Chairman No's candidacy was firmed up; as part of this campaign the DJP has organized a special task-force group to deal with the religious sector, whose complexion is becoming increasingly grave each day.

Be that as it may, if the ruling circle's ultimate objective in having such a dialogue is to win the acceptance of the "13 April" measure as a fait accompli, the outlook for such dealings with the opposition forces obviously is shrouded with extreme uncertainties.

As long as he, too, realizes the impossibility of persuading the opposition camp with a simple explanation that the "13 April" measure was inevitable, Chairman No is likely to show more interest in accommodating the so-called "democratization demand" in order to pacify not only those forces that resort to action to express their opposition but also the public opinion in general--this observation was made by one knowledgeable source.

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POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

SEOUL PAPER URGES DJP TO MAKE DECISION SOON

SK200539 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "We Urge the Ruling Party to Make a Rapid Decision"]

[Text] Demonstrations are becoming more violent in Seoul and other cities throughout the country with each passing day. Traffic has been paralyzed in cities, shopping areas have been closed, police stations and boxes have been attacked, and police vehicle have been seized and burned.

Analyzing the trend of recent demonstrations, which have rapidly expanded to all cities since the 10 June incident, it seems that the police are incapable of coping with and containing the students and citizens. In fact, as the demonstrations are being staged simultaneously in all cities, sweeping every corner of the streets like guerrilla operations, it seems that there is no way for the police to contain them.

Along with this, public opinion in the United States, which calls for democracy in South Korea, increases with each passing day. The U.S. Congress has introduced a bill to impose economic sanctions against South Korea until democracy is assured there.

Witnessing the current situation, which is reminiscent of the situation that developed on the eve of the 19 April uprising [in 1960], we cannot understand why our political circles, which should bear direct responsibility for the current situation, have taken their hands off the present situation thus far. In particular, many people doubt why the government and the ruling party, the creators of the 13 April decision, have failed to take measures to resolve the present situation.

Rather, the opposition camp has appealed to demonstrators to refrain from their violent demonstrations. It has gone so far as to put off its planned grand march for peace in an effort to wait and see the ruling party's measures to resolve the situation.

In fact, in coping with a crisis, courage is necessary when stepping forward. However, in stepping back, courage is no less necessary than in stepping forward. Therefore, it would be by no means easy for the government and the ruling party to withdraw the decision to put off debates on constitutional revision and to reconsider their unilaterally decided political schedule.

However, it would be wise for the government and the ruling party to make a decision without missing an opportunity if they believe such a decision has to be made. The government and the ruling party may believe that making a decision would be the act of stepping back. But, they should know that it means an advance of history.

It proceeds from our true hearts to find ways to survive that we are urging the ruling party to make a rapid decision. We cannot but worry if today's crisis may lead to a national tragedy. Therefore, we strongly demand that the ruling party resolve the present crisis with political efforts before it is too late.

The DJP, which seeks a peaceful transfer of government next year, with the nomination of its presidential candidate during the tenure of the incumbent president, should become the master of democratic development to outstandingly inherit and develop such a tradition. In other words, the DJP should stand in the position of taking the initiative in promoting democracy, not in the position of being forced by the people to promote democracy.

The Olympics and the peaceful transfer of government next year are, of course, important events for our country. However, putting off debates on constitutional revision and detaining numerous people for no other reason than those two events may result in reducing their significance.

The people want the ruling party to genuinely realize the democratic development stipulated in its platform. The people want that such acts as blocking the people's voices by force and suppressing political dissidents to be terminated. The ruling party must also eliminate the impression of seeking the prolongation of power and not seeking national development.

The ruling party should look at itself once again. It should think about why people are hurling stones at its local chapter offices. At the same time, the ruling party should be aware that pushing ahead with the 13 April decision, taking it as an established fact, would indeed be a reckless act. We believe that now is the time for the ruling party to make a courageous decision for democratic development.

The ruling party should not try to evade the present crisis by makeshift tactics, but should advance, keeping step with the development of history, by courageously changing the direction of its policy.

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ROK DAILY URGES NO TAE-U, KIM YONG-SAM TO MEET

SK190516 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Meet Immediately and Unconditionally--No-Kim Talks, If Too Late, May Not Prevent Catastrophe"]

[Text] Everything has timing. Things, if ill-timed, will go wrong. It is now high time that Chairman No Tae-u and President Kim Yong-sam met unconditionally and negotiated. A delay of one or two days will lose good timing. The demonstrations of the students and people are now spreading across the country. If this situation goes to greater excess, it can lead to a situation where not the combat police, the opposition party, Chairman No, or President Kim can do anything about it. Then it would be a catastrophic situation, not an era of Chairman No or President Kim.

If such a situation should develop, it would be not only the misfortune of Chairman No and President Kim, but a great misfortune for all the people of our society. We should prevent such an unhappy situation by all means.

At this critical moment it would be too easy-minded to insist on preconditions. Of course we appreciate the position of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP]. President Kim would not feel justified if he unconditionally meets Chairman No and the scene of his handshake with Chairman No appears in the newspaper and on television while his party's vice president is imprisoned for sponsoring a nonviolent rally.

Nevertheless, we believe that President Kim should quickly respond to talks with Chairman No for the following two reasons. First, the present situation is very critical, so critical that he cannot afford to think of common ordinary processes. We feel that if timing is lost now, no political solution may be possible for good.

Second, we think that the issue of releasing those detained can be raised and make it through at the No-Kim talks. Even if President Kim follows this procedure, the people will not blame him for it.

Likewise, the ruling circles should deeply think. If one wants to manage the world, one should not stick only to the provisions of law. Even if they rely on the provisions of law, it must be somewhat awkward for them to detain other

people, since they allowed those who staged a sit-in at the Myongdong Cathedral to leave safely for home.

Important at present is to solve the situation politically, as stated by the DJP. Therefore, they can release several people if it is necessary to materialize No-kim Talks, which can be part of so-called big politics.

Anyhow, we are convinced that President Kim should urgently meet Chairman No to discuss pending issues, including the release of detained political prisoners. According to a recent report, we can imagine that Chairman No is determined to solve the current political situation by means of flexible political efforts. It then becomes all the more necessary for President Kim not to lose the timing.

Commenting on the solution of the sit-in at the Myongdong Cathedral, one priest said that everyone--the government, the students, and the church--is a winner. We ardently look forward to a big reconciliation and big negotiations in which both Chairman No and President Kim will be winners. After all, the two principal bodies capable of solving the present crisis are these two political leaders. The present urgent task is to give full authority to these two leaders so that they can produce a great chapter for the people's agreement in which all of us will be rescued.

To prevent the catastrophe in which all the people, including the ruling and opposition parties, suffer great misery and misfortune, and to successfully accomplish constitutional revision, democratization, and the Olympics, we strongly urge Chairman No and President Kim to come to talks immediately without precondition in response to the call of history.

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CSO: 4107/205

DAILY HOPES CHON-KIM TALKS WILL SATISFY PEOPLE'S ASPIRATIONS

SK230440 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Way to Practical Talks--Solution to the Current Crisis Should Be Sought Through National Consensus"]

[Text] The outline of the DJP's plans to bring a solution to the current political crisis has been made public. We think these plans represent a major turnaround from the attitude of the ruling camp to date.

In the first place, it is noteworthy that the DJP is to propose an immediate resumption of the discussion on constitutional revision. Because the recent tumultuous developments have been touched off largely by the 13 April measure and the unilateral imposition of a political timetable, the DJP's plans are quite natural in that it has decided to do what it ought to do. If the DJP were ignorant of this, it would never be able to fill the sentiment of the people.

However, even if the discussion on constitutional revision is resumed, there is still a possibility that constitutional revision through an amicable agreement will be impossible because of the argument over the power structure to be provided for in the Constitution. As to this possibility, the DJP's plans propose that power be transferred in February 1988 according to the current Constitution by drastically revising the presidential election system, that constitutional revision through an amicable agreement be continuously sought thereafter until the 1988 Olympics, and if agreement on constitutional revision is still not possible by then, that the 13th National Assembly be called early and constitutional revision be made according to the bid put forward by the majority party.

Compared with the ruling camp's position to date, these modified plans represent big progress. However, the opposition camp's position, known so far, is that a referendum should be held to ask the people about the power structure they want, then revise the Constitution immediately based on the result, and a new government should be launched under the new Constitution, and that only such a process will enable the opposition camp to accept the peaceful transfer of power in February next year and the Olympics.

Then what should be done to do away with these differences? We wish these differences would be resolved in the course of a series of open-minded

contacts between President Chon, who is said to have begun to think positively according to the ruling camp, and the elder statesmen and President Kim of the major opposition party.

We would also like to ask RDP President Kim to come to talks without delay with sticking too much to radical demands.

The people's aspirations can now be summarized into a few key issues. First, the people will never accept the issue of constitutional revision, a political timetable, and the retaking of power if they are done without the direct participation, decision, or agreement of the people. Second, the people want the government--regardless of which particular individual takes power--to practically implement the processes of true justice, democratization, freedom, the establishment of human rights, and autonomy, which are the fundamental requirements for which they have been aspiring. Third, the Olympic Games should be held successfully by all means. Finally, the people's ardently yearn for peaceful and normal means and ardently desire that no "emergency" measure or anything more horrible than that should come.

We ardently wish that these yearnings of the people will be satisfied and realized in the form of an epochal decision through a higher degree and harmonious discussion between President Chon and the opposition camp. The opposition camp should also demonstrate their wisdom of given-and-take if this higher degree contact is realized, for they cannot be taking 100 percent and giving nothing in the world of politics. We hope that the resolution agreed upon between the ruling and opposition camps will be finalized as soon as possible in conformity with the people's will and sentiment so that it can be brought forward onto the grand road of national salvation based on the people's agreement. President Kim should go to Chongwadae immediately.

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POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

GOVERNMENT, DJP STUDY MEASURES TO EASE UNREST

SK270547 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jun (YONHAP)--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have started to work out comprehensive measures to settle Korea's political unrest on the basis of the recent talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of the society.

The ruling camp plans to promote dialogue with the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) on the revision of the constitution in accordance with interparty agreements.

They are also carefully studying ways to directly ask the people should a compromise with the opposition party prove to be impossible.

A ruling party source said that ways to reach the people include dissolving the National Assembly and holding general elections by conducting a national referendum on the constitutional revision.

Possible agenda items of the ruling and opposition discussions may include the timing of the constitutional revision, the character of the next government and its power structure, the source said.

While promoting dialogue with the opposition party on one hand, the ruling camp also will carry out democratic measures such as the release of those detained for political activities, it was learned.

Meanwhile, presidential spokesman Yi Chong-rul said that President Chon acutely felt the necessity and importance of the constitution's revision through dialogues with various leaders.

Yi said that Chon had strongly hoped that the ruling and opposition parties would start sincere discussions for the revision of the constitution in the National Assembly through compromise.

The virtual withdrawal of the 13 April measure to postpone the debate on the revision of the constitution does not mean a mere resumption of the debates nor is it designed to deceive the people, he said.

Chon's real intention to repeal the 13 April measure was the hope that the rival parties should realize the revision of the constitution through compromise, he explained.

He also said that it was the government and the ruling party's basic position that they reject street demonstrations or the use of physical force in connection with the revision of the constitution.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) also discussed policies to cope with the situation after "peace marches" on Friday.

In a meeting of the Executive Council, RDP President Kim Yong-sam proposed a meeting of high-ranking officials of the ruling and opposition parties to discuss ways to settle the current crisis.

In order to settle the situation through dialogue, the ruling and opposition parties should reach agreements on the political timetable, the revision of the constitution and overall democratization measures, Kim said.

The rival parties should jointly announce the agreements to the people and put the agreements into practice, he said.

As for the ruling camp's plan to dissolve the National Assembly and to revise the constitution by conducting parliamentary elections within this year, the RDP president did not comment, saying that he does not know the specific contents of the ruling camp's plan.

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CSO: 4100/254

CHON MEETS WITH BUDDHIST LEADERS ON SITUATION

SK270101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 p 2

["Excerpts" of dialogue between South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Buddhist leaders Choe Wol-san, So Ui-hyon, and O Rok-won at presidential residence on 26 June]

[Text] Wol-san: Thank you for inviting us. We are praying for the national prosperity and welfare of the people. We earnestly hope the ruling and opposition parties will handle the political situation well.

President Chon: You are spiritual leaders of the nation. I invited you here to hear your views about the current political situation.

Buddhism in Korea has historically set a tradition of safeguarding the nation. Please suggest to me your wise ideas.

Wol-san: Our society is tumultuous due to the continuous students' demonstrations. I hope there will be no demonstrations until after the Olympics.

All people wish the Olympics to be a success as a major national task.

Chon: We should successfully complete the Olympics. Korea is to be the second country in Asia to stage the Games. Countries such as China, India, and Indonesia have not yet staged the Olympics.

If we successfully stage the Seoul Olympics, it will be a sign of another step in the country's development. The success of the Olympics will ensure further development in all sectors. Politicians should work towards national development and people's welfare.

All politicians should display wisdom to solve the difficult situation to see to it that all people can lead a comfortable life, free of worry.

I think politics exist only when the nation is in existence. At a crucial time, we all should rack our brains to find a solution to the current situation.

Rok-won: The political and social development has been conspicuous since the birth of the current Fifth Republic government. Our country managed to establish a new tradition for democratic development through the realization of a single-term service by the president.

The people think that President Chon does not have selfish motives in his presidency. They are concerned about the future of their country in the face of continuing students' demonstrations.

Our Buddhists are earnestly praying for the social stability and national development.

We hope that measures to solve the national difficulties will be presented before the people as early as possible.

I think the politics should be done in the direction of honoring the people's will and promoting their well-being. We hope you (President) to present your position in a more clear-cut tone to see to it that the constitutional reform at the National Assembly is successful.

I think the social disturbance may calm down if the constitutional reform negotiations made a progress.

Ui-hyon: Not only politicians but all people should feel responsible for the solution of the current difficult situation.

What is more important at this time is that all people fulfill duties imposed themselves and assume responsibility for what they have done.

Meddling in others' areas may only serve to foment the social confusion. I hope you take much care of those devoting to their work without complaints.

We should further strive to promote the self-reliant spirit of the people against the external intervention in domestic affairs of our country.

It is not good for foreign correspondents here to exaggerate the Korean situation in reporting the latest social disturbance. For their reckless reporting, the foreign buyers are reluctant to come here.

We have achieved much in all areas, particularly in economic field. Accordingly, I hope the President to exercise your capabilities to see to it that all people join in solving the national difficulties with patience based on national reconciliation.

Chon: Flunkeyism has once been prevailing in our country when it was economically poor.

Now, the change has changed [as published]. Either the government or the people have stood on an equality with those in advanced countries.

We are now promoting the friendship with the people from advanced countries on an equal footing through self-reliant diplomacy.

One major obstacle to the social development is growing trend of distrust among the people. I have strived to restore popular distrust about the politics by committing a single-term service.

Our economy was able to have been developed due to laborious efforts by those devoted to their work from behind without complaints.

Some politicians think it natural to tell a lie or practice tricks. Such a trend must disappear once and for all. A climate under which politicians of integrity are honored, should be fostered.

There are many politicians who talk of the constitutional revision, without reading exactly the articles of the Constitution.

Any law and institution will be of high value only when they are duly enforced.

Democracy of our country will be able to develop when all people seek gradual reforms, while keeping the law and order.

The parliamentary democracy will be developed when the debate and dialogue are lively progressed and the decision by a majority can be observed.

The politics of instigation and confrontation will be of no help to the democratic development.

Rok-won: In recent days, politicians tend to depend much upon the government rule, departing from the politics.

The politics should be lively made in order to ensure the political and social stability, which is necessary for the success of the peaceful transition of government and Seoul Olympics.

The rival parties should solve the current difficult situation through dialogue and compromise.

We hope the President to present a wise policy for the solution of the national difficulties [sentence as published]. The people will follow you.

Ui-hyon: The religion can exist only in the presence of the nation. All religious leaders should have firm conviction that they should become the vanguards to bail the country out of the current difficulties.

Chon: We are in fact in a difficult situation. However, it expects the situation will be solved well in the near future in light of mature and developed citizenry of the people. [sentence as published]

I will try to find a solution to the current difficult situation, taking your suggestions into consideration.

I am fully responsible for solving the difficult problems as the head of state. I will try to solve all problems with patience and through dialogue, without resorting to physical force.

RDP URGES 'JOINT DECLARATION FOR DEMOCRACY'

SK280019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday reiterated its call on the ruling camp to make a "joint declaration for democracy" as a way to solve the current political tumult.

Kim Yong-sam, head of the RDP, said that the government-opposition joint declaration for democracy will help solve the current political crisis, adding that the incumbent government cannot live through the turmoil through tricks alone.

The joint declaration calls for the rival parties to agree to the reopening of a debate on constitutional reform, the direct presidential election, release of political prisoners, guarantee of freedom of the press and restoration of civil rights of dissident leaders including Kim Tae-chung.

After staging an overnight sit-in in protest against the police action against Friday's march, the RDP held a series of meetings by key officers to discuss strategy in the wake of the nationwide "peace march."

In a statement, the RDP said "our party and the Coalition for the Promotion of Democracy thank the people for their full support for the democratic demonstrations."

It criticized the government and the police for their brutal use of force and poisonous tear gas against the "nonviolent" demonstrators.

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CSO: 4100/254

DJP VOICES CALL FOR REVIEW OF NO TAE-U'S STATUS

SK280012 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Voices have got louder in the ruling and opposition parties calling for chairman No Tae-u to seriously review his status as the presidential nominee to offer a fresh breakthrough to the current political deadlock.

More Democratic Justice Party lawmakers regard it "absurd" nowadays that the party, committed to a parliamentary cabinet system for a new constitution, has a standard-bearer for the next presidency.

No, 54, was given the ticket to run for an indirect presidential election in the 10 June national convention, about 2 months after Chon declared the transfer of power would be made under the current Constitution.

The president placed partisan debate on constitutional amendment under a moratorium until after the 1988 Olympics in his 13 April statement. He withdrew that decision in meetings with opposition leaders Wednesday.

Wednesday evening, the party's influential secretary general, Yi Chun-ku, told reporters that the president's remarks implied the suspension of the ruling camp's unilateral political schedule. He later said the next government should be born on the basis of a new constitution.

Under the political timetable, No became a runner for the election, originally scheduled for December, 2 months before the expiration of Chon's 7-year single term.

The secretary-general's interpretation is in line with a briefing by Kim Yun-hwan, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, to Rep Chong Chae-won, spokesman of the minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party, on Chon's dialogue with NKDP President Yi Min-u. He quoted the president as telling Yi that his 13 April declaration was "entirely" withdrawn.

The largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party termed the "summit" talk between Chon and its President Kim Yong-sam a "failure" because the president made little clear-cut answers to the latter's demands. Maintaining that Chon had not "wholly" retreated from the 13 April step, it called for the revocation of the 10 June presidential nomination.

In a TV debate, Rep Yi Chi-ho, the DJP's chief constitution negotiator, said, "The problem (concerning the ruling party's presidential nomination) would be erased automatically as our party reaffirmed to revise the Constitution."

"Even if the new fundamental code sees a president-governed system adopted by consensus, the DJP might elect the presidential candidate in a new procedure in accordance with the new Constitution," he said.

Deputy spokesman Choe Sang-chin viewed that the 10 June nomination has lost significance now that its basis has been "virtually" broken. "The controversy over the candidacy would be settled once the rival parties agree on a certain form of government."

A younger representative said, "if chairman No resigns as the nominee, our party will be able to approach negotiations with opposition parties on the constitutional revision more positively."

No himself said in a Sunday meeting with leaders of minor parties, "I have not in the past and will not now care for political posts too much," a declaration which was then widely regarded as a desperate attempt to solve current problems taking all political risks.

Asked about No's status as presidential nominee after Chon's withdrawal of the 13 April statement, the presidential secretary reminded Chong of No's Sunday remarks.

A high-ranking aide to the chairman said, "Whether or not he will resign as the candidate will depend on whether the nomination will hinder the DJP-proposed talks with opposition leaders."

"In case he should resign, he will not clearly announce his decision. It will be tacitly contained in our far-reaching measures to soothe the citizens' discontent, to be issued early this week," he said.

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CSO: 4100/254

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

GOVERNMENT DRAWS UP PROPOSAL TO BREAK 'STALEMATE'

OW271209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jun (KYODO)--President Chon Tu-hwan's government and party have drawn up a proposal to break the current political stalemate by revising the constitution and putting the revision plan to vote in general elections, informed sources disclosed Saturday.

The sources said the ruling Democratic Justice Party will submit the proposal to opposition parties early next week.

The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party has insisted the current political turmoil will not end unless there is a constitutional revision aimed at electing the president through a direct vote instead of through the current electoral college system.

It also calls for a plebiscite to decide which party's constitutional revision plan should be introduced.

Political analysts said the ruling party's proposal is not likely to lead to a breakthrough in the current political confusion which, they said, is expected to continue.

The sources said the ruling party has worked out the proposal based on unprecedented talks held Wednesday between President Chon and Kim Yong-sam, leader of the major opposition party.

During the talks with Kim Chon virtually rescinded his 13 April decision to stop debates on constitutional revisions until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Kim and his dissident colleague Kim Tae-chung Saturday held talks on the constitutional issue and agreed to watch the ruling party's moves for a few days, indicating they will wait for its proposal to end the political crisis before taking any fresh protest action.

Kim Yong-sam, meeting reporters, declined comment on reports that the ruling party plans to determine the constitution issue in general elections, saying the plan has not been proposed.

Kim Tae-chung said the only way to defuse the current political tension is to resolve the constitutional problem.

"Since the people want a direct presidential electoral system, the ruling party should accept a proposal for a plebiscite," he said indicating he is opposed to general elections to be proposed by the ruling party.

He said it will be a "step forward" if No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, declines to run in the presidential election in December.

President Chon will step down from the office he assumed in 1980, in February next year, in a peaceful transfer of power and No has been named as the ruling party's presidential candidate.

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CSO: 4100/254

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

KIM YONG-SAM: CHON 'RUNNING OUT OF TIME'

BK281015 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Report by Kate Webb]

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (AFP)--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said Sunday he has told President Chon Tu-hwan that unless democracy is restored in South Korea by August, it would "be too late" for his administration to act.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE [AFP] at his home, Mr Kim said he anticipated small-scale demonstrations in July, then "huge scale rallies in late August that the government will not be able to thwart" if Mr Chon does not yield first to demands for more democracy.

"I told him he must decide before it is too late, he is running out of time," said Mr Kim, 59, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), recounting what he told the president in a meeting Wednesday.

The 3-hour meeting came in the midst of nationwide street demonstrations calling on Mr Chon to allow direct presidential elections and hold a referendum on changes to South Korea's Constitution.

Mr Kim said the president listened in silence as he recounted the story of the ouster of President Singmun Rhee in 1961 and the assassination of President Pak Chung-hee in 1979.

The warning was not carried in the official transcript of the meeting.

Mr Kim also told AFP that Washington had radically changed its attitude towards the opposition movement in the past 2 weeks, and he revealed that the U.S. ambassador to Seoul, James Lilley, had assured his "cooperation" to the opposition in a meeting "a few days ago."

"This is a complete change from last month when the word used was consultation," Mr Kim said, saying that the United States was firmly against a military solution to the crisis.

The United States has 40,000 troops in South Korea to deter an attack on the country by communist North Korea.

Mr Kim said proposals expected to be announced shortly by Mr Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) on how to defuse the current crisis represented "a waste of time."

He accused the president of "insincerity" and "trying to haggle over non-negotiable demands" such as an amnesty for fellow opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, who is currently barred from political activity, and the release of an estimated 3,000 political prisoners.

South Korean sources and press reports here say the DJP is planning several scenarios to end the political deadlock and halt persistent clashes between demonstrators--usually students--and police armed with tear gas.

These proposals reportedly include general elections this year with the winner deciding on the form of the new government, the passage of a National Assembly constitutional reform bill to establish a cabinet system of government, and allowing a provisional government to rule until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics when direct presidential elections could be held.

But Mr Kim said: "The proposals are flimsy pretexts. The president has no intention of carrying out the democratic process...a general election would be impossible under the current election law."

"Although the opposition won 58 percent of the vote in elections 2 years ago and the ruling party only 42 percent, we were allotted only one third of the seats in the National Assembly," he said.

One possible way for Mr Chon to solve the crisis before he is scheduled to step down in February 1988 at the end of his 7-year term would be for a new constitution to be passed before September, Mr Kim said.

"It would give enough time for presidential and then parliamentary elections in September or in October," he said.

Commenting on press reports that DJP Chairman No Tae-u, whose appointment as Mr Chon's successor 10 June sparked a mass outpouring of demonstrators into the streets, might announce his readiness to step down, Mr Kim said it was necessary but "not important."

"What is important is democracy--if he (the president) continues to refuse, I cannot guarantee that he will last until February," he said.

He said military intervention in the crisis would "bring disaster" to the country and divide the 650,000-strong military from the South Korean people.

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CSO: 4100/254

EDITOR ON GOVERNMENT-DJP REFORM PLAN FORMULATION

SK280003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 87 p 2

[From the "News in Review" column by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] The weather is getting warmer but the brains of politicians seem to be turning visibly cooler. The change comes, quite ironically, in the wake of a wave of popular protest that has gripped the nation for weeks.

By all accounts, Friday's "Grand Peace March" led by an alliance of institutional and non-institutional opposition forces was almost a replay of the scenes of 10 June.

Residents of 33 cities and four counties joined in protest marches in strengths ranging from tens of thousands to a few hundred.

Police vehicles were burned, fire bombs were thrown into police boxes, buses and taxis honked their horns, churches rang their bells and pedestrians clapped their hands when demonstrators shouted "Down with Dictatorship."

The number of cities taking part in the second round of protest action this month was a little bigger than that in the first one and in some locations, such as Kwangju, there was a much greater turnout of demonstrators than earlier.

Yet, any differences between the two popular actions in June were insignificant. They just fell short of dealing the "coup de grace" to the incumbent government that some radical students vowed in their "embarkation ceremonies."

Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam described it a "big success," and the leaders of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution expressed satisfaction at having "unreservedly displayed the people's will."

On the other hand, the ruling Democratic Justice Party had a different assessment. Its spokesman Kim Chong-nam thanked the people for "getting through the day without major incident."

In perhaps the mildest words ever used in commenting on an anti-government movement, Kim said his party would "modestly and openly accept the steadfast desire of the people expressed in the demonstrations which were aimed at democratic progress."

The oppositionists asserted that the intensity and the scale of Friday's actions indicated the people's still-strong dissatisfaction with whatever concessions the government had made of late.

From the same scenes, however, the ruling party members said they read the electorates' recognition of the sincerity of the government and their rejection of the oppositions' extreme struggle.

Behind the conflicting statements, the politicians displayed an awareness of the limit they could and should expect of the people's direct involvement in political matters.

Oppositionists now began to realize how unwarranted it is to expect that "just a little more push will send the government over the cliff."

The spectacles at the Yongdungpo intersection and the Seoul Railway Station plaza and Kumnampo Street in Kwangju Friday evening, on the other hand, demanded a cooler understanding of the situation for the men in power.

"We have to recognize at least the fact that there were 'marches' across the country on this particular day and that there are seeds of serious discontent in the hearts of the people," said a senior DJP lawmaker Friday night.

As the streets returned to normal activities yesterday, offices of parties had brisk discussions of what to do about their share of political responsibility.

Remarkable was the caution and moderation in the behavior of the leaders of the main opposition party. They showed a general willingness to accept a meeting between Kim Yong-sam and DJP Chairman No Tae-u to discuss practical steps on constitutional amendment.

The RDP leader's new stance was well indicated in his disapproval of a radical expression in a statement the party spokesman had issued the previous evening. He wanted to delete words that could indicate that the party began fighting for an end to the present government.

It is widely speculated that the DJP will soon, probably during the early part of this week, announce a package of proposals to quickly settle the problem of constitutional reforms.

The brains of the ruling camp are reported to be giving equal consideration to three major options--a national referendum on the form of the next government, general elections, and an outright acceptance of the opposition-demanded direct presidential election system.

By week's end, it became clear that the government party had come to the decision to change the basic charter during the current presidential tenure and transfer government under a new constitution.

Signs were growing among the members of the DJP that they were passing from the initial sense of defeatism to a new confidence in competitive politics. More and more DJP lawmakers now say that there is no evidence that the ruling party would certainly lose in a direct presidential election.

President Chon's conversations last week with religious leaders have already given strong indications that the government now has a fundamentally open stance toward the task of constitutional amendment.

Cardinal Kim Su-hwan strongly recommended that the direct presidential election system be adopted, while Rev Han Kyong-chik pointed out the undemocratic nature of the present system. Rev Kang Won-yong exhorted the president about the imperative need to form the next government on the basis of the people's will.

What was remarkable about the presidential talks with the civic leaders was the way the content of the discussion was made public in such a great detail.

High hopes are thus raised among the people toward the package the DJP is going to offer this week. Their consensus of "no more tear gas," it is hoped, will serve as a catalyst to push both parties to an early settlement of the protracted political task.

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RESPONSES AFTER CHAIRMAN NO'S SURPRISE DECLARATION

Profile of Kim Tae-chung

SK290808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--With the surprise declaration by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Monday, it is expected that amnesty for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and other people will be granted soon.

The matter of granting amnesty to a person and restoring his or her civil rights is a prerogative of the president, according to the constitution.

Kim, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, is under a 20-year suspended sentence and he is barred from political activities.

He was arrested on 17 May 1980 on an alleged sedition charge and was found guilty in a court martial. His death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court on 23 January 1981. President Chon Tu-hwan commuted Kim's sentence to 20 years of imprisonment in March 1982.

On 16 December 1982, Kim had gotten his sentence suspended and was hospitalized at Seoul National University Hospital. He was allowed to go to the United States for medical treatment on 23 December of that year.

Kim returned home on 8 February 1985, 4 days before the parliamentary elections in which the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) emerged as the largest opposition party.

Kim has legally been prevented from politics but actually has led one of the two major factions in the opposition NKDP and now leads a faction in the Reunification Democratic Party.

Other politicians whose amnesty and civil rights are expected to be reinstated include former lawmakers Kim Sang-hyon and Son Chu-hang, and the Rev Mun Ik-hwan.

219 Arrested Since 10 Jun Released

SK290759 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--The prosecution Monday released a group of 219 people arrested for their roles in anti-government demonstrations since 10 June, when the opposition held massive protests to press the government to revoke the suspension of constitutional revision.

Those set free were among 273 detainees rounded up across the country and referred to the prosecution. The prosecution decided not to seek indictments for those being freed, which included 184 college students.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said all but those involved in committing arson, manslaughter, injuries and the destruction of public facilities, were included on the list of those being freed.

A total of 335 people including 228 from Seoul were arrested in connection with the nationwide anti-government demonstrations since 10 June.

Of the 116 people still behind bars, the spokesman said all but radical rioters such as arsonists will be released gradually following the investigation of each detainee at an early date.

Meanwhile, the prosecution extended the arrest period of Yang Sun-chik, vice president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and 11 other dissident leaders for a further probe into their key roles in staging the 10 June nationwide protests.

'Business World' Welcomes No's Proposals

SK290106 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea's business world Monday welcomed the proposals made earlier in the day by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), to calm the current turbulent political situation.

No declared that he supports the revision of the constitution for the direct election of the president as well as amnesty and the restoration of civil rights of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung.

Korea's four major economic organizations--the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI), the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the Korea Traders Association (KTA) and the Korean Federation of Small Businesses (KFSM) said that No's announcement reflects the will of most of the people.

When No's proposals are realized, Korea will advance a great step further toward democratization which the Korean people have been looking forward to for a long time, the Korean Federation of Small Businesses announced.

The KCCI said that all people, including political leaders, should assist in the proposals' fulfillment as early as possible through deep understanding and active cooperation for the sake of national development and stabilization of the people's livelihood.

The FKI said No's proposals signify a great decision designed to clear up the current political conflicts between the ruling and opposition groups, reflecting public opinion that has recently come to light.

Meanwhile, the KTA said that it was deeply impressed by No's announcement and that the Korean people will be a great people when the proposals are fulfilled in the near future.

Chou Urged to Accept Opposition Demands

OW290053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (KYODO)--No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), will urge President Chon Tu-hwan Monday to accept opposition demands for a direct presidential election to end the current political crisis, a party official said.

The official said No made his decision public in a meeting of the party's Executive Council held Monday morning.

He said the party will also urge the president to allow an amnesty for leading dissident Kim Tae-chung and the immediate release of most political prisoners.

Kim, who was once a presidential candidate, has been banned from political activities because of a suspended jail sentence for sedition.

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POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

KIM TAE-CHUNG NOT TO RUN IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SK290221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--Kim Tae-chung, South Korea's leading dissident, Monday said that he would not run for the next president elections.

Referring to the sweeping reversal of policy by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, accepting a move toward a direct presidential election, Kim said, "My objective is the realization of democratization in Korea and I want to cooperate with the people for it."

In a major show of reconciliation with the people's cry for more democracy evidenced by the massive waves of anti-government demonstrations which have gripped the country for more than 2 weeks, the ruling party Monday morning declared that it supports the direct presidential elections and the amnesty and reinstatement of Kim's suspended civil rights.

With his civil rights suspended, Kim has been banned from all political activities since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic 7 years ago by President Chon Tu-hwan.

"I have no concern about my becoming a president," Kim said.

Kim was on the record disavowing any intention to seek the country's top executive seat.

With regard to future bipartisan negotiations on constitutional revision with a clause guaranteeing a direct presidential election, Kim said, "It is up to the (opposition Reunification Democratic) Party."

He will meet opposition party leader Kim Yong-sam in a couple of days to coordinate their opinion, Kim added.

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CSO: 4100/254

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

HIGH GOVERNMENT 'SOURCE' ON DIALOGUE, COMPROMISE

SK280006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] A highly-placed government source hoped that dialogue and compromise would be the way to overcome the political crisis.

The source, who wanted to remain anonymous, noted yesterday that the government and the ruling party were doing its best to settle all problems in a peaceful way, while accommodating popular opinions.

However, he maintained that the interparty dialogue and compromise should be made on the firm foundation of social stability.

His comment came out after a nationwide anti-government protest on Friday.

He noted that President Chon Tu-hwan's meetings with political leaders and representatives of all walks of life back up the government efforts to tackle the conflict through dialogue.

He deplored the opposition's description of the 24 June meeting between President Chon and Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam as a "failure," saying, "They neglected the people's opinion desiring dialogue and compromise. I regret it because it is not conducive to the "solution."

He asserted that "the non-participation by the middle class in the 26 June demonstration mirrors the people's desire for dialogue and compromise."

He added that the "illegal" anti-government protest and violence will not do good for the dialogue and compromise and that the government is concerned about a possible spread of the violence.

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ROK DAILY URGES DETERMINATION TO HOLD NEGOTIATIONS

SK220232 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 21 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Resolute Determination for a Dialogue to Deal With the Emergency--Both the Ruling and Opposition Parties Should Discard Formalities and Face-Saving Attitudes"]

[Text] We foresee that the next few days will be a watershed determining whether the impasse will be tided over. In light of the seriousness of the situation, it is not time to adhere to formalities or find a way for saving face in hammering out measures to bridge over the situation. The gravity of the situation has already gone beyond the question concerning a regime. This is a stark fact that both the politicians and people cannot but admit. This being the case, all of us first of all should pool efforts to remove the crises facing us instead of clinging to a self-assertive attitude.

The crux in coping with the situation lies in following reasonableness. What the people sternly demand, among other things, is that the government and the ruling party, and the demonstrators, must relinquish overconfidence in their might. A solution by relying upon power may bring the disturbances to a temporary halt, but it will cause greater chaos. It is obvious that as long as the root cause of the turmoil remains intact, chaos will be repeated and escalated. In a nutshell, the people do not want the adoption of "emergency measures," and believe that a mishap should not recur under whatever pretext. To prevent emergency measures from being taken, violence-oriented demonstrations, which can give an excuse for them, must be rejected. There is no order where there is no self-restraint. Also, reasonableness does not exist where there is no order.

Those concerned who have caused the situation to come to this stage must responsibly cope with the situation. Needless to say, those who have tied the knot should undo it immediately. As time passes, concessions and compromise become more difficult. It is, of course, hard to make a certain determination. Without any determination, however, this impasse cannot be bridged over. The reason why we call for discarding formalities and face-saving attitudes is that it is feared that they may lay an obstacle to making a difficult determination. The leaders of the ruling party in particular should be capable of correctly grasping the nature of the situation. When they correctly perceive the situation, there is no difficulty in grasping the tenor of public sentiments and opinion.

As we have already stressed, no preconditions should be set for ruling-opposition negotiations. First, both sides should show up at the stage of negotiations without preconditions. If they hope for success in the negotiations, it is desirable to take such prior measures conducive to fruitful negotiations as the revision of the 13 April decision, the release of prisoners, and taking action on house arrests. When those to be released are set free early and the unnecessary factors of increasing tension are removed, smooth negotiations are expected to proceed. This is a way for creating the atmosphere.

The government and the ruling party, and the opposition party should plainly clarify their views and ways for coping with the situation. Only when ways for solution without egotism, artifice, and selfishness are presented can the people calm their resentments and have hope. This is believed to make it possible to smoothly host the Olympic Games and change or transfer power in a peaceful manner according to the public will.

We reemphasize that there is no time now to procrastinate. A "resolute determination" is demanded. Instead of resorting to power, the ruling and opposition camps should change their way of thinking. Not lip service but action, and not nominal but substantial negotiations must be agreed upon and held right now.

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CSO: 4107/205

ROK DAILY URGES DIALOGUE BETWEEN RULING, OPPOSITION CAMP

SK190127 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Dialogue Should Be Held Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] Fierce demonstrations, such as stopping a running train and blockading the expressway for three hours, are sweeping all over the country. Thus, the political crisis is being heightened with each passing day.

We feel burdensome knowing that attention is being paid to Seoul where the 1988 Olympics will be held with many nations of the world including the United States.

We cannot but pay attention to the resolution submitted to the U.S. Congress calling for dialogue resumption and to a movement stage by Reverend Jesse Jackson urging the United States to boycott the Seoul Olympics.

Don't we have the self-governing capability of overcoming this crisis? This is the issue which the rulers, the ruling and opposition politicians, as well as all people, should ponder over. It is an order to get a clue to the problem after closely examining into the cause of the crisis.

Frankly speaking, the basic cause of the current crisis is the 13 April measure, though it has been escalated by the fabrication of the Pak Chong-chol torture incident. The slogans of the demonstrators are concentrated on abolishing the protection of the current Constitution and the general public is unprecedentedly responding to this demand. It should be noted that the cause of such a situation is the 13 April measure and unilateral implementation of the political schedule.

Thus, the forcible implementation of the political schedule should be reconsidered and the discussion of constitutional revision should be resumed, accepting the aspirations of the majority of the people. The practical effort to make a breakthrough for dialogue, correctly realizing the popular will, is more urgent than calling on old senior politicians.

Now is the time for politicians to sit together and discuss the measures to resolve the current crisis in accordance with the people's desire. The anxiety that if the present situation continues, the peaceful transfer of power which was put forward on the pretext of suspending constitutional

revision and even the holding of the Olympics will be seriously affected has become a matter of reality.

At this time, in a press interview with this newspaper, Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, stated that the time when everything can be blocked by means of force has gone, and urged the beginning of substantive dialogue, noting that he would act freely irrespective of opposition circles.

The only preconditions he put forward for creating an atmosphere favorable to the beginning of negotiations were the release of 13 politicians and opposition figures who were detained in connection with the 10 June demonstrations and the lifting of the long-persistent house arrest of Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Tae-chung, who has suffered house arrests over 50 times, has been put under another house arrest for over 70 days. Very few people are convinced of the reason. The hasty arrest of the 13 people without seeking such a manner of resolving the situation as seen in the Myongdong Cathedral is also an obstacle to dialogue.

In fact, these two events emerged after the 13 April measure. Therefore, to resume the negotiations, such obstacles should be removed.

The attempt to exclude discussion of the 13 April measure or to make this issue as a fait accompli at the table of negotiations means the evasion of negotiations.

We feel that the necessity for resumption of dialogue is greater in the side of the ruling party.

The responsibility to create the conditions and atmosphere for dialogue rests on the ruling party.

We again ask earnestly the politicians of both ruling and opposition circles to seek means to settle the prevailing situation through dialogue before it is too late.

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CSO: 4107/205

ROK DAILY STRESSES PEOPLE'S DESIRE FOR DEMOCRACY

SK190421 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Resume the Debates on Constitutional Amendment"]

[Text] Clearly, the situation is worsening with each passing day. We now even feel that it may be time to worry about the security of the country, not the existence of a regime or the relations between the ruling and opposition camps.

With college students as the main force, demonstrations have continued to expand for 8 consecutive days across the country. In Chinju, a highway and railroad were once blocked by demonstrators. And, in Pusan, Taejon, and Incheon, 17 police substations and other public buildings were attacked in the course of demonstrations late into the night. The situation is reminiscent of the eve of 19 April 1960.

Indeed, we are gravely concerned that this situation may develop into a serious disaster for all of our people. What if a situation which no one can control develops? Precisely, this is a ruination we worry about.

We must prevent such a misfortune by all means. In this regard, we once again, truly with the heart to saying a prayer, entreat for the broad-minded decision of the government and ruling party and the self-restraint of the people.

We can have various expectations over the decision to be made. However, what must be done at once is to resume the debates on constitutional amendment. This is because it is a minimal condition to overcome the situation. We say "a minimal condition," because it may become impossible to settle the situation only by resuming the debates on constitutional amendment.

Following the 13 April decision, when the government and ruling party, regardless of what the people said, had decided to push ahead with their unilateral political schedule, we expressed our concern about the possible development of an irretrievable situation.

We are not sure whether the present situation is that much serious. However, it is certain that the situation is now too serious to be easily overcome.

In retrospect, the development of the present situation is entirely attributable to the one-way style rule and to the failure in correctly grasping the people's sentiment.

If one has ever thought that the riot police and teargas bombs can guarantee the implementation of the unilateral political schedule, this is indeed a big miscalculation.

The situation developing before us is more than to prove this.

There are limits to physical force, and politics is impossible without the people's wide-ranging support. This cannot be overemphasized. Even without citing the historic incidents, the people know this out of their experiences.

The people now want to have the opportunity to decide their future by themselves and they believe that they have the capabilities to do so. They want to decide their future not through the decision of the ruler but through their own choice.

This is precisely the desire for democratization. Even now, this sentiment must be correctly realized and satisfied.

What the political circles must do at once is to hold dialogue. We say this because we believe there still exists the need to hold dialogue. If we let the chance go, the situation may not allow dialogue, no matter how urgently we may need it. Of course, to this end, an atmosphere should first be created to openmindedly discuss the measure to overcome the situation. A resolve is needed to boldly release the detainees, particularly, those who have been detained since the 10 June incident. And, if such a resolve is made, this should be taken as a part of the efforts to settle the situation, not as leniency or generosity of one side.

The Olympic events are important, and the "peaceful transition of power" advocated by the ruling party is also meaningful. However, the people think that the Olympic Games are not everything. Much more important than the Olympic Games is the desire to decide their future by themselves. Not only moving forward but also moving backward requires courage. The present situation demands that both the ruling and opposition camps display the courage to move a step backward. The worst situation, in which all people will have to suffer because of the face or bigotry of a few people or a particular group, must not come. Not only for the politicians but also for each citizen, now is indeed the time to realize with a cool head what is truly for the nation and the people. If the situation is serious, a serious resolution must be made.

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POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

DAILY CAUTIONS AGAINST USE OF VIOLENCE IN PROTESTS

SK190936 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Violence and Nonviolence in Demonstrations"]

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] has called for restraint in using violence in the demonstrations that are spreading violently in Seoul and other major cities in the country. The RDP is said to have adopted a statement at an emergency meeting of the party's presidential group on 18 June strongly urging the students to refrain from the democratization struggle by violent means.

The statement noted that "in particular, we are greatly concerned over the situation in some cities in which violence, arson, and seizure at highways and railways have been committed causing great inconvenience to people's lives."

They can act impulsively. The action of the Koreans which is developed with democratization as their objective is in pursuit of values. Their action calling for democratization from discontent with the undemocratic reality is in pursuit of motive.

The objective of the Koreans' action for democratization is to realize the values of liberal democracy. The students chant slogans and wage demonstrations to attain this objective. The opposition organizations can consider "national rally" and "the grand march for democratization."

The impulsive zeal added to the action in pursuit of values with democratization as its objective occasionally can increase the vitality of the action itself. However, if impulsive acts are excessively heated, they can bring about a catastrophe in which the values and objective themselves are lost. The absolute majority of the Korean people worry and caution against such catastrophe that the demonstrating people can help bring about. The newspaper article on the morning of 18 June, "Namhae Highway Seized for 3 Hours" (page 1, CHOSON ILBO), led us to imagine the possibility of such a terrible development. This can make sensible people--who sighed with relief when they saw the wise settlement of the "Myongdong incident" and the peaceful candlelight march that ensued--shudder with a miserable feeling of impotence when they think of the possibility of such a development.

The actions in pursuit of the values called democratization can be manifested in various ways, such as by means of words, statements, and demonstrations; however, they should not be manifested in the form of a riot or a civil war.

Whereas the student movement failed in France in 1968, the student movement which opposed the government's university reform plan in 1986 accomplished its objective. Some observe that, whereas the student movement in 1968 was in the form of a civil war in which the students demanded "100 percent or nothing," the movement in 1986 was in the form of a "festival" in which the students brought up what was necessary and possible.

The movement or demonstration aspiring for democratization ought to be a peaceful and nonviolent expression of will, if not a festival, for by so doing one can wage the most powerful and effective struggle.

On the other hand, avenues for people, who aspire for democratization to express their will peacefully and nonviolently should be opened as wide as possible. If all the floodgates are firmly closed while the water in the dam rises steadily, the dam itself is in danger of destruction sooner or later.

We, from the good sense of the majority of citizens and from the standpoint of a newspaper, must call for restraint in heated demonstrations that involve the seizure of highways and railways, arson, and destruction of public buildings. Not only the RDP but also the majority of people do not want the catastrophe that can result from the multiplying violence.

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CSO: 4107/205

DAILY URGES 'COMPREHENSION OF PEOPLE'S SENTIMENT'

SK190956 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us Look Squarely at the Seriousness of the Situation"]

[Text] Now is the time for us to look squarely at the seriousness of the situation. The feeling of uneasiness which has been vaguely laid in our mind has become real, and the seriousness of the situation has developed so as to urge the final decision. Reason and courage are needed in looking squarely at the reality. A series of movements that developed all over the country since the 10 June confrontation shows that the means to resolve the situation no longer remained at the government level. How to calm the heightened sentiment of the people is the key to the solution of the situation. One should examine why the people are so excited, what they disagree with, and what exactly they want. Public sentiment has long been treated coldly and the people's voices have been repressed. The people demand that such public opinion be correctly understood and reflected by the politicians.

According to what has been revealed, both the government-ruling party and the opposition party showed a move to advance one step forward to resolve the situation. The words "one step forward" mean a retreat from the hard-line stance and emergence of activeness and flexibility in efforts for negotiations.

It is known that the ruling camp is reviewing various steps to ease the situation, including the plan to arrange summit talks between the ruling and opposition circles after watching the No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam talks and reviewing the result. The plan to expedite negotiations with opposition circles, including a new proposal on the political schedule. The plan to resume discussion of constitutional revision, and the plan to conduct a national referendum. Whatever plan may be selected, the most urgent task is to grasp correctly the trend of public sentiment.

It is also reported that the opposition camp appealed to the demonstrators to refrain from violent demonstrations and decided temporarily to suspend the "grand march for the nation's peace" which has been pushed ahead by the National Coalition. These are all timely steps and can be noted as measures of self-restraint to evade further tension and clashes.

The ruling party has proposed dialogue, and the opposition party has made it plain that it is ready for dialogue. If this is the case, what the two sides must do to ensure the dialogue's success is to create an atmosphere of dialogue. If one proposes solving the problem through dialogue, dialogue cannot be smoothly held unless the cause of the people's anger is eliminated. If the side which has power has realized that there is a limit in pushing with strength, it must now try to settle the situation developed in the course of its use of strength. Of course, no one desires the chaotic and disorderly state which will threaten the country's existence.

As is admitted by the ruling camp, the situation is not such that can be settled through makeshift measures. Even if debates on amending the constitution are resumed, if the ruling and opposition camps continue to draw parallel lines as in the past, this, it is clear, will be meaningless and will bring nothing. This is because the majority of the people will no longer allow such eyewash. As is already noted, the present situation is not about who will take power. The only way to pacify the disturbed people's sentiment is to realize correctly what they desire. This is precisely why we hold that the comprehension of the people's sentiment must precede seeking a measure to overcome the situation.

At the same time, we firmly oppose the recurrence of violent demonstration. For whom is violent demonstration staged? It is common sense that violence invites violence and vengeance.

Street struggle to continue to move toward the edge of the cliff must be ended immediately. We hold that the representatives of the ruling and opposition camps, who hold the key to settling the situation, must meet soon to pave the way to overcoming difficulties. Politicians must know that an even worse situation can develop if the debates on amending the constitution are conducted in vain as in the past. The edge of the cliff is only a step ahead. How long will one continue to insist on his own stand? Is there any way other than dialogue? Negotiation between the ruling and opposition camps must be held immediately on the question of amending the constitution and on other issues.

/12913

CSO: 4107/205

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

ROK DAILY URGES BOTH CAMPS NOT TO RESORT TO VIOLENT MEANS

SK220315 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Road to Survival for Everyone--Let Us Not Destroy and Shed Blood Anymore"]

[Text] We strongly feel that today and a few days from now will be a critical period which would determine the rise and fall of this country. All the problems of this community which have been continuously amplified in a negative direction for protracted period of time have been exposed, culminating into a series of labor pains from which we have no way of knowing that this situation will lead to. k At these crossroads of creative coexistence or destructive ruin for all, we urgently call upon those who have power and voice--the government, the ruling and opposition parties, and the demonstrating masses--to exercise their wisdom of self-restraint and reason so that everyone can survive.

A special press statement which called for restraint from excessive demonstrations and which contained a warning of "an inevitable need for an emergency resolve" in the case the unrest continues has been issued by the prime minister.

Highways and railways are being seized and police boxes and a foreign diplomatic mission destroyed. A police station was seized by the demonstrating masses, a police station chief was kicked, and on the night of 19 June in Taejon, an unhappy incident occurred in which a combat policeman was run over and killed when several demonstrating youths seized a street bus and rushed into a rank of riot police. This development is the first of its kind since May 1980.

This situation at home brings about shame to the eyes of people abroad. A Soviet TV commentator suggested that holding of the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be impossible if the demonstrations continue in the ROK. The mayor of Los Angeles proposed that his city be an alternative venue for the Olympics if Seoul fails to host it. This is a humiliating development before the international community which we resent very much. The U.S. Congress and press now openly exert pressure on the ROK, and President Reagan has sent a personal letter to the president of our country.

The situation is really acute. There is no time to lose. Even though the situation is as such, the political circles have not even begun dialogue between the leaders who have real power, weighing their partisan interests and adhering to forms and conditions.

First we would like to question the government and the ruling party: Do you believe that you can still quell the trend of the people's aspirations by force of the public authority as you did in the old days, while the people's sentiment against you has risen to a very great degree?

If the government and the ruling party are aware that it is impossible for them to maintain power or to manage state affairs without the support of the majority of the people, they should not lose time but make a decision now, seeing squarely the people's aspirations. A brave decision in compliance with the people's will can truly calm down the fierce demonstrations.

Of course, they can use an emergency measure when they are really at a loss because they have "force." However, if they use force, they may make the people flinch temporarily, but that cannot be a fundamental solution to the situation. They should seriously take into account the possibility that such a measure will put the country into a vicious circle of tragic constitutional history once again. At any rate, the measure to be taken should be to loosen and accommodate rather than to bind and lock up.

The opposition camp should also listen to our advice. They may think that if they keep up the pressure a little more, "the tide will definitely turn to our favor." They will, however, be miscalculating if they think power will ultimately be theirs through such developments.

We should like to clarify our position here. We resolutely oppose any attempt to solve the problem through destructive violence under all circumstances, attempt to solve the problem through destructive violence under all circumstances, for this will inevitably bring about unhappiness to both sides. If a tragedy takes place resulting in bloodshed of either side, we will perpetually suffer from this dark and painful crisis of legitimacy. Truly, it is of utmost importance that care be taken so that no one is made unhappy.

There is only one way to make everyone stay alive, with no one being unhappy. Political leaders should not make themselves shameful by not taking proper actions in this situation in which the students and the combat policemen are dying and injured. They should immediately and unconditionally hold a meeting between top men and reach an agreement on the measures for national salvation. They should undertake the meeting with a resolve that failure to reach an agreement means death for them. This is the only way to a breakthrough. The political leaders at present will be able to accomplish this task if they resolve that as long as they can save the country, they will be happy no matter who becomes the party in power.

/12913

CSO: 4107/205

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT USE OF HOUSE ARREST

SK210955 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Government and Ruling Party Are Urged To Make a Decision on Freeing Those Who Are Under House Arrest"]

[Text] So-called house arrest continues without legal support and political controversies follow without interruption accordingly, not to mention protests against it. The most prominent among those who are placed under house arrest is co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] Kim Tae-chung.

Since his return home in 1985, he has reportedly been placed under house arrest 54 times, for a total of 180 days. It is reported that members of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and the CPD have recently staged a protest demonstration against Kim Tae-chung being placed under house arrest.

Of course, co-chairman Kim is not the only person who suffers house arrest. So-called off-stage figures are placed under house arrest in the name of protection in their own homes almost every time they plan or stage meetings on their own. Such being the case, house arrest has long since become a fundamental problem that exposes human rights conditions in our country. It is no longer a problem suffered by individuals. Unquestionably, house arrest is a major form of restriction to limit the freedom of an individual to freely move around. Those under house arrest are denied the freedom to move about of their own free will. They are denied even the freedom to have contact with people outside their homes. The truth is, house arrest is similar to imprisonment, even though it is not exactly imprisonment itself.

For this reason, the practice of house arrest needs as clearly a legal definition as possible, as a matter of course. However, the problem is that nowhere is there a legal clause that stipulates house arrest. All that can be interpreted as an indication is found in item 1, article 6, of the regulations that govern the execution of duty by police officers.

It reads: Upon realizing that a crime is about to be committed right in front of him, the police officer can, if necessary, warn the people concerned against the crime to prevent it and he can dissuade the person from committing the crime if he recognizes that his act can cause physical damage to other people nearby, and therefore cause their death, and to property.

There is a clear reason why this article, which does not even read smoothly, is cited. Even based on this, today's house arrest cannot be justified.

Today's house arrest is not seen as being applied only to those who are about to commit a crime. Neither is it seen as being applied because acts by those who are under house arrest can cause physical damage to others, cause their death, or eventually cause damage to property.

Despite such explanations, house arrest is not fully explained in legal terms. This being the case, it is inevitable that house arrest would be protested against as a violation of human rights. What is more, not only does house arrest, which bans people from expressing their political opinions, go against the spirit of the Constitution, which stipulates that people's basic rights should be protected, but it also stands in the way of proper political development. This should be kept in mind and should not be taken lightly.

Politics will be put on a correctly chartered track that leads to compromise only when politicians freely exchange their different political points of view and do so in dialogue. It is not necessary to mention that placing off-stage politicians, including co-chairman Kim, under house and the ban on free expression of political opinion have repeatedly worked against our country's politics.

House arrest, which not only lacks legal support, but is not justified when it comes to the reality in our country, should no longer be abused. Nor should the indiscreet abuse of house arrest be tolerated time after time. We hope that the first step toward this will be expressed in freeing co-chairman Kim from his house arrest. House arrest, a practice that cuts against the grain of law and reality, will never be of any help toward bringing the situation under control, either.

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CSO: 4107/205

DAILY CALLS FOR 'EPOCHAL MEASURE' TO STEM UNREST

SK201130 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Do Not Let the Opportunity Slip Away--Measures Should Be Taken at An Early Date to Bring the Situation Under Control in the Face of a Crisis"]

[Text] The situation is very grave and has reached an exigent stage. According to news reports, starting in the afternoon of 18 June through the dawn of 19 June, a total of 86,000 students and citizens in 16 cities across the country clashed fiercely with riot police in crowded downtown areas in these 16 cities. The closing of shops, the paralyzed traffic, and the crisscrossing of teargas canisters and Molotov cocktails in the areas around these demonstrations all serve to create an atmosphere of rising tension and breathless uneasiness in the hearts of the people.

Upon realizing that the demonstrations and unrest that are staged almost every day across the country have undoubtedly reached a grave stage, the government has held high-level meetings to take measures to cope with the developments one after another and called on those participating in the demonstrations to control themselves by issuing a statement in the name of the prime minister, while hinting at the possibility of taking an extraordinary measure to bring the situation under control if necessary.

The ruling and opposition parties, while being on special alert and prepared for any unexpected development, reportedly still hope that the situation will be brought under control by political means. Although the DJP has concluded that it will have to conduct dialogue with the opposition leaders, it reportedly has refused to accept a new opposition proposal that President Chon meet with President Kim Yong-sam. Meanwhile, the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] reportedly has proposed that its President Kim Yong-sam meet with the president instead of with No Tae-u and demanded that those arrested and being held by the authorities on charges of involvement in the opposition rallies held on 10 June be released to pave the way for such a summit meeting between the president and RDP president.

At any rate, the ruling and opposition parties now face the task of coming up with some type of epochal measure to bring the situation under control at a time when the sense of crisis has filled the air. The choice of the government and ruling party, the ones that are primarily responsible for

shaping political developments, is so narrow that it seems to be at the crossroads of whether to take a bold conciliatory measure or a decisive emergency measure.

At this dangerous juncture, we find it necessary frankly to point to the fact that a stop-gap measure or delaying tactics of various descriptions will not be accepted.

The only way for the ruling camp to survive lies in adopting a substantial political solution based on correct analysis of public consensus. Such a political decision should be taken in a timely manner, as in most other cases. As the proverb says, a stitch in time saves nine. Now is the time to think more of quality than of quantity in proving their willingness to effect change in politics. This means that the ruling camp should reopen debates on constitutional revision and aggressively create an appropriate atmosphere and condition for it.

The notion that dialogue must be held only in political circles, apart from the ruling circles, no longer seems to be persuasive. This is because only when dialogue is carried on based upon reality, can practical solutions be found. Viewed in this light, the idea of having talks among the leaders of four major political parties seems out of place. When it comes to the form of talks between the leaders of rival parties, the opposition-initiated proposal for Chon-kim summit talks along with No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam talks might be acceptable. Otherwise, some other form of talks could be proposed.

What must be emphasized at this moment is that any political solution, no matter how plausible it may be, could be ineffective if it is worked out too late. We hope the politicians on both sides will come to terms by casting aside their political differences in order to rescue the nation. We also hope that the rival parties will come up with epochal measures to pave the way for the grand compromise even before sitting face to face in dialogue.

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CSO: 4107/205

PLEBISCITE, CONSENSUS ON ORDER MEASURES URGED

SK200724 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Measures Should Be Taken Without Delay To Bring the Situation Under Control and Such Measures Will Have To Be Approved By the People"]

[Text] The situation is now in a wild turmoil and is going from bad to worse with each passing day. It is apparent to everyone that the situation has reached an important and pressing stage. What must be remembered and emphasized at such an unusual and significant time is that under no circumstances should we resign ourselves to the notion that political catastrophe is inevitable as long as our country is concerned. Such a notion is nothing but nihilism and an expression of an I-don't-care attitude.

What counts most now is for the government and ruling party to take steps to bring the situation under control and to lay their cards on the table to deal with political development. Under such exigent circumstances, the government and ruling party should realize that police measures designed to put our society in order are not enough by themselves and that it is now high time for them to announce political measures to deal with the situation on the whole, as a matter of course.

The political development at present means that the government and ruling party must now change their programs and plans for their political future. This being the case, the most pressing matter for the government and ruling party is to work out and make public an all-embracing program to bring the situation under control that includes such issues as when to reopen debate on constitutional revision; in what form will the next government be established; political timetable from now on; and what measures will be taken toward democratization and toward placating public sentiment, at an early date. In a timely manner, though, U.S. President Reagan has reportedly sent a letter to Korea to express his concern over the political development in Seoul. Under circumstances like this, the government and ruling party should take persuasive measures to bring the situation under control in a way that does not miss the opportunity.

It is understood that the government and ruling party, keenly aware of this, are studying various means to cope with the current situation. However, what is most important at this juncture is to take such steps as quickly as possible, instead of delaying the announcement of such measures. Only when

this is done will ways to politically deal with the current situation begin to appear.

We find it not too bad an idea to put such measures by the government and ruling party to plebiscite, because we believe that the situation could be brought under control only after such measures have been approved of by public consensus. Stability comes only after the legitimacy of the government is well established and the only way to attain the legitimacy lies in public approval--in the public approval expressed by votes.

The government and ruling party may be busy taking police measures to keep the society in order. However, no less pressing than police measures are political measures, and the essence of such political measures is to get public approval through voting. As things stand now, we believe it is our duty to recommend that the government and ruling party work out an all-embracing program designed to bring the situation under control at an early date and put it to plebiscite, not delaying the announcement of such measures. We recommend this to the government and ruling party in the hope that demonstrations and chaotic political development will be brought to an end at an early date in a way that does not undermine social order.

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CSO: 4107/205

CHOSON ILBO ON 'VICIOUS CIRCLE OF VIOLENCE'

SK200644 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Violence Brings About Violence"]

[Text] Violence brings about violence. Everyone knows this principle well. However, we cannot but emphasize this again today. Everyone cries democracy. It is to expel violence. The final goal of democratization is to expel violence. If violence is used to achieve democratization, we cannot justify the democratization that has been achieved through the course of violence.

Flames and smoke are a common sight in this land. Flames are burning everywhere. This makes us uneasy. This situation has continued since 10 June. Since then, demonstrations have swept the streets as an expression of their thirst for democratization.

Such being the serious situation, those who should take steps to resolve this crisis have repeatedly talked about "review of situation." This is indeed deplorable. Our citizens view the present situation to be very serious and grave. This is precisely the unanimous view of our simple and unsophisticated citizens, even though they have different outlooks.

When we witness police vehicles and equipment burning on the streets we cannot but worry about tomorrow, if it would be a fine day without dark smoke. We want those who should take steps to resolve the present situation to make a rapid decision instead of repeatedly talking about "review," because we have to worry about our own daily life, our sons, and our country. Such a decision should include steps that can serve to pacify the current excited situation. In other words, such a decision should contain capacious steps to stop the violent demonstrations so that the country can be prevented from being driven into a state of emergency.

Furthermore, the foreign press has been giving extensive coverage to the current situation of our country, describing it as a serious situation. The current situation of our country must be reflected to the eyes of foreign countries as a "very serious" situation, because otherwise they would not express such deep concerns about it. Such deep concerns expressed by foreign countries may be a strong advice to our country, in a sense. However, we Koreans cannot but accept it as disgraceful advice. This is indeed shameful.

Such repercussions of foreign press have tarnished our country's dignity and image. Why should we appear to be people of a country under "civil war"? How has our appearance come to look this way to foreign countries? We must feel shame at this.

We urge demonstrators to ponder over the limitation of their demonstrations this weekend. Our citizens do not want to see streets blocked, street order paralyzed by demonstrators, and, thus, the entire society driven into a confusion.

Now that the contents of their slogans have become apparent, demonstrators should ponder over what result their actions, when they become more violent, will bring about, because otherwise their demonstrations will not become reasonable demonstrations.

If our society is in a state of anarchy, we cannot escape a vicious circle of violence. We have tried patiently to avoid this. This is why we urge demonstrators to ponder the limitation of their demonstrations. Any violence, small or big, has a bad effect on history. Demonstrators know this. And yet, it is deplorable that our demonstrators, intellectuals, have not hesitated to commit such a reckless and violent act as to set fire to facilities and equipment.

We repeat again that rapid steps should be taken to resolve the current situation, the sooner the better, and that demonstrators should ponder the fate of the country, if only for a moment. The opposition party should worry about the destiny of the country. At the same time, the ruling party should make a decision to resolve the current situation.

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CSO: 4107/205

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

POLICE DETAIN 802 PROTESTERS FOR INVESTIGATION

SK280050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Police initially detained a total of 3,467 people during street protests Friday and early yesterday morning, but 2,665 of them have been released later, according to the National Police Headquarters (NPH).

The remaining 802 people were under investigation, the police agency said yesterday.

NPH Director-General Kwon Bok-kyong said police will take stern action against violent demonstrators, while leniency will await "simple" participants.

Estimates by the police agency show that a total of 58,500 people took part in street protests in 37 cities and countries.

In the 10 June protests, police seized 3,854 people, of whom 140 were arrested for indictment. Those arrested included Yang Sun-chik, a vice president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and 12 key members of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution.

As a result of clashes between demonstrators and riot police Friday, the NPH said, 573 policemen were injured. However, the number of civilian casualties was not released.

Nine cars, mostly those belonging to police, were burned and 11 others damaged. Mobs of protesters attacked 39 police stations and substations. Four police boxes in Pusan and elsewhere were destroyed. Thirteen government and Democratic Justice Party district offices were damaged or destroyed.

In Mokpo, the NPH said, radicals stalled a running train for 7 minutes at 10 pm.

Figures given by the police agency show that 8,000 students from 35 universities and colleges poured into the streets. In provincial cities, 6,400 students from 34 colleges demonstrated in and outside their campuses.

Kwon charged that many protesters created an "atmosphere of terror" in some areas as they commandeered city buses. He claimed that those under arrest included a "considerable number" of "hoodlums and ex-convicts."

He warned that police will continue to take stern action against any rioters. "Police will never tolerate any attempt to weaken police power through violence," he said.

The top police officer said he felt sorry for causing "many inconveniences" to citizens in trying to disperse crowds.

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CSO: 4100/254

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

REPORTAGE ON 'GRAND PEACE MARCH'

'Compromise Package'

OW281137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (KYODO)--South Korea's political turmoil now enters its fourth week with both ruling and opposition camps seeking a settlement through dialogue.

President Chon Tu-hwan's Democratic Justice Party will work out a compromise package as early as Monday in a bid to break the nearly 3-week political turmoil, political sources said Sunday.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u will present the plan in a meeting with Kim Yong-sam, leader of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, the sources said. It is not yet known when the No-Kim meeting will take place.

No, whom Chon hand-picked on 10 June as DJP presidential candidate in the scheduled December elections, will decline the nomination to pave the way for the meeting, the sources said.

The compromise plan will call for a constitutional revision under the government of President Chon or a national referendum if ruling and opposition camps fail to agree on constitutional amendments, according to the sources.

The opposition, which demands a direct presidential election, favors a national referendum if no agreement is reached.

On the other hand, the ruling party prefers a full-fledged parliamentary cabinet system under a nominal president and will never accept the opposition's demands, the sources say.

The DJP may propose dissolving the National Assembly for a general election and adopt a reform plan advocated by the party garnering the most votes, according to the sources.

The opposition RDP says Kim Yong-sam is not ready to meet No unless the government reinstates dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and frees an estimated 3,000 political prisoners.

The two Kims will meet Monday for a strategy session on the RDP's course of action toward constitutional amendments, opposition sources said.

Kim Tae-chong, who was freed from a 76-day house arrest early Thursday morning, is still barred from political activity because of his conviction on sedition charges.

Foreign Reaction

SK270001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Forceful U.S. Posture"]

[Text] While the nation is engulfed in the protracted political dispute over constitutional amendment amidst waves of anti-government demonstrations, foreign countries--particularly the United States--have expressed their acute concern about volatile developments here.

During this week alone, two ranking officials of the U.S. State Department visited Seoul on what was described as a fact-finding tour, meeting with a broad range of Korean leaders including political actors in both the government and opposition camps.

All the while, reports flooded from Washington and elsewhere carrying divergent views and analyses by American officials, congressmen and experts, which may well be summed up as stressing the immediate need for conducting meaningful dialogue and the exercise of restraint by both of the rivalling forces.

One on-the-scene view as given by Gaston Sigure, top State Department official in charge of East Asia, who said Thursday at the end of his 3-day tour here that he was opposed to any use of the armed forces, such as the imposition of martial law, in connection with the current Korean situation.

Instead, he accented that the political dialogue, which began with President Chon Tu-hwan's talks with opposition leaders this week, should continue and be broadened at various levels in quest of a bipartisan compromise to facilitate the democratic process in a stable and peaceful manner.

At about the same time, the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee passed at its full session a resolution which, while reaffirming America's security commitment to the Republic, called for freer elections and broader civil rights in Korea and urged Korean political players to pursue dialogue in a spirit of compromise.

Last week, a group of U.S. lawmakers, mainly opposition Democrats, introduced legislation that would mandate economic sanctions against Korea unless the government institutes democratic reforms, a move explicitly aimed at pressuring the Reagan administration to take tougher steps than its conventional "quiet diplomacy" toward Seoul.

In the face of such a "forceful posture" taken by the U.S. administration and legislature, reactions among Koreans seem to be mixed in light of the potentially conflicting merits or drawbacks of the American move on the process of resolving the current Korean turmoil, not to speak of the deplorable situation of the nation's politics now being subject to foreign concern or "advice."

To be noted in this connection was a manifesto made earlier this week at a massive anti-government rally of student activists from two dozen universities in Seoul, which called in part on the United States to discontinue its "intervention" in Korean affairs.

Police Detain 2,960

SK270040 Seoul YONHAP in English 0028 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jun (YONHAP)--Korea's National Police Headquarters said Saturday that the police picked up 2,960 people who took part in Friday's march protests for democratization.

The "grand peace marches" planned by the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution were foiled by police but a rash of street demonstrations raged across the nation.

In an effort to block the marches in their initial stages, the police Friday mobilized about 58,000 plainclothes police and riot police in major cities, including 20,000 in Seoul.

The coalition, an alliance of the main opposition party, and religious and dissident forces, tried to conduct the marches in 33 cities demanding democratic reforms with tens of thousands of people participating across the nation.

Many company offices and shops in downtown areas were closed before 6 pm when the peace marches were to begin.

The aborted marches were soon followed by fierce clashes as riot police fired volleys of tear gas to break up surging crowds of protesters. Violence was reported in some southern provincial cities, including Kwangju and Pusan.

The police said that two police stations, 12 police boxes and four provincial chapter offices of the ruling party were attacked by demonstrators while 12 police buses were damaged by firebombs.

Some lawmakers of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party and officials of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy staged an overnight sit-in in protest against the police action to thwart the peace marches.

A government source said that the prosecution plans to minimize the number of arrests in connection with Friday's rallies except for those who resorted to violence including arson and the use of firebombs.

Kim Yong-sam on 'Peace March'

SK270017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam said the nationwide "peace march" yesterday was "a big success," asserting that it once again demonstrated the ardent will of the people toward democracy.

"As long as the current government tries to quell the growing anti-government demonstrations through physical means and poisonous tear gas, it will surely face a tragic end before this fall," the head of the largest opposition party stressed.

He said his party would never refuse to have dialogue as long as the ruling camp does not seek to earn time for the prolongation of its hold on power by making peace gestures.

Kim stressed that the nationwide "peace march" was larger in scale than the latest anti-government demonstrations on 10 June. "Not to mention hundreds of thousands of students," he continued, "more and more ordinary citizens showed strong support for the peace march and joined in demonstration yesterday."

"I believe more than 90 percent of the people, although some of them were just watching the march, have shown their sympathy toward the marchers," he continued. "Therefore, we can say that Friday's protest action was a 'big success,'" Kim added.

The RDP will continue its struggle for democratization by peaceful and nonviolent means, Kim added.

He and his party members entered a protest sit-in at 7 pm yesterday at the Council for the Promotion for Democracy, to protest against what they called "brutal use of force by the government to foil the 'peace march.'"

The protest sit-in "symbolize our resolve to ask the government to adopt either a direct presidential system or to hold a national vote to choose the next government structure before President Chon steps down next February," the RDP head said.

The protest sit-in will end at 7 am today.

RDP President Kim could not join the "peace march" himself because he and other key post-holders were forcibly led away in a police van when they came out of the headquarters to walk toward Seoul City Hall.

The RDP head was driven to his home after an hour of travelling along suburban roads.

Police Undercount Demonstrations

OW270421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jun (KYODO)--The peace marches and demonstrations staged by the opposition Friday far outstripped the antigovernment protests 2 weeks ago that triggered a wave of political disturbances in the country, according to police estimates.

In Washington, Assistant Secretary of State Gaston Sigur, fresh from a trip to Seoul, reiterated a warning that the South Korean Government must not use the military to halt the political unrest.

The use of military force is not justified under any circumstances, Sigur told reporters at the White House after briefing President Ronald Reagan on his South Korea trip.

In Seoul, a police count released Saturday showed that a total of 58,500 people took part in street demonstrations at 269 locations throughout the country. Police estimated the turnout of 10 June anti-government demonstrations at 40,500.

The police figures, however, were considerably lower than those cited by major newspapers in Seoul. According to newspaper reports Saturday, the number of demonstrators in the southeastern city of Kwangju alone came to 50,000.

Demonstrations with turnouts estimated at a minimum of 10,000 people were also reported from other cities including Pusan.

Police said they detained 3,467 people Friday but released most of them shortly afterward, holding 802 for questioning until Saturday morning, police said.

Police said 573 police officers were injured, nine police vehicles burned and 39 police facilities, including two police stations, damaged during the latest round of disturbances.

RDP Calls for Moderation

SK270143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday urged the people and the police to show moderation and restraint so that the nationwide "peace march" can be conducted in a peaceful and non-violent manner.

Declaring violence as "another public enemy," the largest opposition party asserted that democratization in Korea is the call of the times and a historic mission facing the nation.

"Full democratization will solve the current difficulty and ensure a basis for prosperity, not to mention consolidating a firm framework for the defense and unification of the nation," the statement said.

"To meet the burning expectation of the people toward democratization," the RDP and all democratic forces will actively join the protest action, the statement said just before the nationwide "peace march."

The government and the police were warned not to "manipulate the peaceful marches or to use poisonous tear gas."

Kim Yong-sam, head of the opposition party, urged all party members and sympathetic citizens to remain peaceful and non-violent throughout the marches, adding that government authorities must not attempt "uncivilized acts," which may jeopardize society.

The opposition leader criticized the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung as an "inhumane and morally unacceptable act."

One hour before the "peace march," the RDP and the dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy held a joint indoor rally at the CPRD to confirm their strong will for successful completion of the countryside protest marches.

No Free Treatment for Victims

SK270216 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The government's promise to give free treatment to those injured by tear gas shells fired by police has not been kept as no hospitals are ready to provide free medical care as of yesterday.

According to citizens and students who visited hospitals seeking free treatment, hospitals are refusing to treat them free of charges saying they have not yet been notified in government's directives.

This directly runs counter to the announcement by the Home Ministry Tuesday that any person who sustained injuries due to police tear gas firing will receive free treatment at state-run hospitals in cities and the provinces and at public health centers.

Officials of the National Medical Center and the Seoul Municipal Hospital said that they knew of the directives for free treatment only through newspaper reports, adding that they have yet to receive instructions from Seoul City or the Health-Social Affairs Ministry.

According to Seoul city officials, they are still undecided whether to give free treatment or not, because they have not been informed of the measure from the Prime Minister's Office even though they have received a request for the free treatment from the Home Ministry.

Due to a bureaucratic hitch, many people who suffered injuries caused by tear gas bombs during demonstrations since 10 June have been turned away by hospitals.

For instance, Kim Chon-hak, 30, an employee at a tailor's shop, was asked to pay a large amount of money at a private hospital for treatment of an injury he sustained when a bomb exploded while he was trying to put it into a garbage can near Shinsegae Department Store last Thursday.

Being unable to bear the medical costs, he went to the National Police Hospital to seek free treatment, but he had to wait for more than 3 days to get treatment, he said.

Jailed Dissident Leader Freed

SK270219 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Kye Hun-che, an outspoken dissident detained for organizing the 10 June anti-government rallies, was set free last night for hospitalization due to his illness in accordance with the prosecution's decision to suspend his arrest.

Kye, acting chairman of dissident group Mintongnyon, has been held by the prosecution along with 12 other core members of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution for master-minding the nationwide protests.

The prosecution confined him to Seoul National University Hospital.

A prosecution official said he has been suffering from high-blood pressure and diabetes. The disease has been aggravated since his arrest on 11 June.

Violence in Sporadic Clashes

SK270122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] The "grand peace march" led by joint opposition forces for democratization of the country was not staged as planned, deterred by well-organized, resolute and swift police action but fierce street demonstrations continued through late hours across the country, yesterday.

Police, determined to foil the peace march at the outset, fired a barrage of tear gas bombs to break up demonstrating crowds in Seoul and 35 provincial cities.

In blockade operations, a 20,000-strong police force was mobilized in Seoul alone while 38,000 riot policemen were dispatched to provincial cities, including Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Incheon and other cities.

An estimated crowd of 10,000 protested in Yongdungpo areas in southern Seoul and several tens of thousands of people remained on the streets even after dark in Kwangju and Pusan, continuing to clash with police.

Street demonstrations were largely led by youths, believed to be university students, and joined by citizens in most cases.

In Seoul, demonstrating crowds began to pour onto the streets after 4 pm, staging in downtown areas, including Chongno, where Pagoda Park, final destination of the march, is located.

Police swooped down on crowds of suspected demonstrators, preventing them from swelling into larger groups even before 6 pm, which was scheduled as the kick-off time for the march.

At one point, riot police out on rather "offensive" actions, rushing toward onlookers on the sideroads near the park and leading away groups of them without warning.

At around 6:30, the downtown area was clouded with a thick layer of tear gas, forcing passers-by to weep and cough painfully.

Some 1,500 students and citizens lingered on in the Chongno area, staging sporadic demonstrations under the cover of the night.

Some 3,000 people who demonstrated, holding up the traffic in front of Namdaemun, attacked a police station near Seoul Railway Station with stones and Molotov cocktails.

The demonstrating crowd whose number increased to 5,000 by 7:20 pm occupied the roads leading to the station, paralyzing the traffic for quite a while.

People in the streets in downtown Seoul sang the national anthem when the flag lowering ceremony was observed at 6 pm, the time set for the start of the grand peace march.

At the same time passing automobiles and buses blew their horns and passengers waved hands and handkerchieves as pedestrians waved miniature flags. Some of them were wearing yellow stickers calling for a ban on tear gas.

The horn-blowing procession was repeated much later in the area surrounding Seoul Railway Station where some 5,000 protesters clashed heavily with the riot police.

A large advertisement board erected on the plaza of Yongdungpo railroad station was badly damaged by a firebomb.

In Pusan, protesters commandeered eight buses and went haywire through the city. The KAYA police box completely burnt down, after being firebombed by protesters.

In Taegu, protesters also attacked a police box with fire bombs.

Compared with the 10 June rallies, yesterday protests were more widespread across the nation although the size of protests was not quite so large, according to police.

Most of the protests winded down after 1 pm. However, violent protests persisted in Kwangju till early this morning.

Tens of thousands of protesters criss-crossed through the provincial capital in a menacing manner, attempting to over-power the police force.

They took off the sign board of the Namdaemun Police Station written with "realization of the social justice" and set fire to it in Seoul.

Police, armed with multiple launchers, moved back to the area to disperse demonstrators, but had to retreat in face of fierce resistance from them.

Before 10 pm, demonstrators near the station broke up voluntarily.

In front of the Sinsegye Department Store, some 5,000 students and citizens got together, chanting such a slogan as "Down with military dictatorship" at around 6:30 pm.

Some 500 people demonstrated near the Myongdong Cathedral at the same time and some 300 of them pushed their way into the cathedral, chased by riot police firing tear gas.

Police to Use Restraint

SK270205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Police, placed on special alert across the country against the "grand peace march," said yesterday that they would exercise restraint in firing tear gas bombs at demonstrating crowds.

Kwon Pok-kyong, director general of the National Police Headquarters, instructed police to restrain themselves from firing tear gas as much as possible, because it might spark violence on the part of demonstrators.

For those who would defy police break up warning, police intend to lead them away in an intention to separate them and break up assemblies.

/9604

CSO: 4100/254

BRIEFS

POSTER CAUSES POLICE ALERT--Around 1400 on the afternoon of 20 June, a wall poster requesting weaponry engineers needed to manufacture weapons was posted on a notice board beside the gate of Pusan University, thus causing the police to go on alert. [Excerpt] [Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 87 p 11 SK] /12913

KIM YONG-SAM HOLDS INTERVIEW--On 17 June at a joint press interview with reporters from foreign newspapers, including the BALTIMORE SUN of the United States, the LONDON TIMES of Britain, and LE FIGARO of France, Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam said: We will achieve democratization without fail with our own strength. President Kim Yong-sam said: We do not expect the United States or any other countries to help us achieve democracy. However, the United States should not support the dictatorial regime any more. Asked about the demonstrations spreading throughout the country, President Kim Yong-sam stated: The time has passed when the current situation can be suppressed with physical strength. The present regime should immediately withdraw the 13 April decision and its unilateral political schedule. Talks should be held between leaders of the ruling and opposition parties in order to find a chance to resolve the current difficult situation. Persons close to President Kim Yong-sam said that at the interview the foreign reporters expressed deep interest in the current situation, asking the questions "If democratization fails to be achieved, is it possible to smoothly hold the Seoul Olympics" and "What are the differences between the present situation in South Korea and that of the Philippines?" [From the Column "Central Tower"] [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 87 p 3 SK] /12913

TV SHOW PARTICIPANTS MUST HAVE APPROVAL--From now on, any RDP lawmaker who attends a TV discussion program must have the prior approval of the party president. Referring to a recent TV program in which some rival lawmakers debated the current political situation, RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said that "such a program is useful and is exhilarating because it implies a progressive change of attitude of the TV stations." "But if any of our lawmakers make an arbitrary remark on a TV discussion program, it might cause misunderstanding about the party line," he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 87 p 2] /9604

'COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY'--About 80 professors of 30 colleges in Seoul and provincial areas yesterday inaugurated "a faculty members' council for democracy." In a statement issued after they met in Seoul, the professors said they established the council to protect educational authority and to win campus autonomy and national democratization. The professors were

from Yonsei, Hanyang, Chungang, Sungkyunkwan, Chnnam National, Chungbuk National, Chonbuk National and Yongnam universities. Those who played leading roles in the inauguration of the body are Chang Ui-pyong from Sungkyunkwan, Song Ki-suk from Chnnam and Yi Su-in from Yongnam. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 87 p 3] /9604

KIM YONG-SAM PREPARED TO MEET CHON--Seoul, 26 Jun (KYODO)--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said Friday he is prepared to meet President Chon Tu-hwan again if he intends to establish democracy in South Korea. The government must acknowledge that it cannot settle the present political turmoil by force, Kim said. The leader of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party called on Chon to accept RDP's proposal to revise the constitution or to call a national referendum on constitutional reforms. Kim said he had no idea of meeting No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, whom Chon named as DJP presidential candidate, adding such a meeting is meaningless. No should decline the nomination as presidential candidate, Kim said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1512 GMT 27 Jun 87] /9604

CSO: 4100/254

\$372 MILLION FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN KOREAN INDUSTRIES

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Ch'oe U-sok: "Foreign Investment in Korean Industries Runs to \$372 Million"]

[Text]

Foreign investment in domestic business sectors amounted to \$372,064,000 in a total of 131 cases on an approval basis during the first five months of this year.

The amount has already surpassed the \$353,740,000 which foreigners were allowed to invest in 203 cases during the whole of last year.

According to statistics released by the Finance Ministry yesterday, the manufacturing industry drew the largest portion of \$289,308,000 in the approved foreign investment in 117 cases, followed by the service industry with \$40,009,000 in 13 cases and the agriculture-fisheries industry with \$2,747,000.

Foreign investment in the manufacturing sector during the first five months of the year demonstrated a substantial increase from the \$269,270,000 in 171 cases approved last year.

However, the service industry registered a slight decline from the \$83,078,000 in 30 cases of the previous year.

Of the manufacturing sector, the electric and electronic industry attracted the largest foreign investment, \$100,061,000 in 28 cases from the \$66,612,000 in 36 cases approved the year before.

The petrochemical field took second place with the attraction of \$46,129,000 in 13 cases (\$30,790,000 last year), followed by the transportation industry with \$43,858,000 in 16 cases (\$61,085,000 in four cases) and the petroleum sector with \$42,273,000 in one case. There was no foreign investment in the petroleum sector.

In the service industry, the food retail industry drew the highest foreign investment of \$74,441,000 in three cases, compared with the \$61,645,000 in four cases last year.

The financing industry placed second with the attraction of \$2,850,000 (\$10,138,000 last year), followed by the tourism sector with \$1,780,000 in seven cases (\$7,242,000 in 14 cases) and the insurance industry with \$630,000 (no foreign investment last year).

By region, Asian countries shared the largest portion of \$204,006,000 in 84 cases in contrast with the \$158,695,000 in 121 cases which they invested during the whole last year.

The American region took second place with \$90,068,000 in 36 cases (\$129,106,000 in 54 cases of last year), immediately followed by the European continent with \$77,220,000 in 12 cases (\$63,368,000 in 26 cases).

Of the Asian countries, Japan far dominated the others with the investment of \$150,550,000 in 77 cases, compared with \$137,654,000 in 109 cases which it invested last year.

Hong Kong took second position with \$41,906,000 in six cases (\$12,807,000 in five cases last year), followed by Singapore with \$9,600,000 (\$3,113,000 in two cases) and the Republic of China with \$1,950,000 in one case (\$115,000 in one case).

Other Asian countries were not included on the list.

In the American region, the United States shared the largest portion of

Foreign Investment in Domestic Business						
(Unit: \$1,000)						
Industry	'86		Jan.-May, '87		'62-Jan.-May, '87	
	Case	Amount	Case	Amount	Case	Amount
Agriculture-fisheries	1	100	1	2,747	78	23,166
Mining	1	1,292	—	—	36	10,546
Manufacturing	171	269,270	117	289,308	1,828	2,609,008
Service	30	83,078	13	80,009	237	1,360,993
Total	203	353,740	131	372,064	2,179	4,003,713

\$87,521,000 in 30 cases in contrast with \$125,128,000 in 49 cases of last year.

Behind the United States, followed Canada with the investment of \$2,322,000 in five cases (\$309,000 in three cases of last year) and Panama with \$225,000 in one case (\$243,000 in two cases).

On the European continent, the United Kingdom took first place with the investment of \$42,892,000 in four cases, compared with \$15,400,000 in five cases of last year.

Austria followed the United Kingdom with \$24,828,000 in two cases (\$31,515,000 in three cases of last year), while the Netherlands took third position with \$5,765,000 in one case (\$4,357,000 in two cases).

The Middle East made no investment, reflecting the continuous recession in the construction industry throughout the world.

The Finance Ministry's statistics showed that total foreign investment in the country amounted to \$4,003,713,000 in 2,179 cases on an approval basis since the

government allowed foreign investment in 1962, to May this year.

A ranking official at the Finance Ministry attributed the sharp increase in foreign investment during the first five months of this year over the figure of last year to the strong Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar and the nation's brisk economic performances, enhancing its image in the international society.

He also cited the government plan to reduce tax incentives for foreign investors from next month as another major factor to attract the rush of foreign investors during the first five months of the year.

He said that a number of countries which have sought to invest in Japan are gradually turning to Korea because of the strong Japanese yen.

However, he predicted that the rapid pace of foreign investment during the first five months of the year would lose its momentum during the remaining period of the year as the government will reduce tax benefits for foreign investment.

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CSO: 4100/241

ROK COMPLETES CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NUCLEAR PLANTS

SK230103 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 23 June (YONHAP)--South Korea Tuesday completed a large US\$2.5 billion construction project for its nuclear plants Nos. 7 and 8.

Equipped with two atomic reactors each capable of generating 950,000 kw of electricity, the nuclear plants in Keyma, Yongkwang county in South Cholla Province, will boost the country's total generating facility capacity to 19 million kw. Nuclear power will account for 30.1 percent (5.7 million kw) of the total electricity generation capacity.

The dedication ceremony held at the construction site, some 250 km south of Seoul, was attended by many government officials and provincial residents, including energy and resources Minister Choi Chang-nak and Pak Chong-ki, president of the State-run Korea Electric Power Corp.

The 2.5 billion dollar cost of the construction project, which started in March 1980, involved 1.3 trillion won in domestic funds and 1.1 billion dollars in foreign loans.

Korean-made products were used for 35 percent of the total facilities and equipment supplied to the nuclear power plants while Korean technology accounted for 44 percent of the design of major facilities, an Energy and Resources Ministry official said.

When the construction of the country's nuclear power plants Nos. 11 and 12, whose contracts were signed last April, terminates in 1996, nuclear power will represent 36.8 percent of the total generating facility capacity and 48.2 percent of the total electricity generation.

The nuclear power plants Nos. 7 and 8 will generate 1.2 million kw of electricity (16.5 percent) this year, saving the nation 290 million dollars which would otherwise be spent for crude oil imports.

To cope with future contingencies, the plants are equipped with a number of automatic safety devices, including cutout gear, which automatically stops the running of the atomic reactors, and an emergency water supply system, according to the official.

BRIEFS

KOREA: SATELLITE LAUNCHING BY 1996--The Korean Institute for Space Studies and Astronomy has drawn up a plan for the government in Seoul according to which the country will by 1996 be in a position to launch satellites weighing a total of up to a half a ton, using Korean-developed rockets. The country's space program will be under the leadership of the Ministry for Science and Technology. After several test satellites, the Korean space program will be clearly oriented towards telecommunications and television transmission satellites. In concrete terms, work on the project in the coming year is to be supported by a budget of two to three billion won. In subsequent years, this figure is to be increased each year by 50 percent. At the same time, various Korean universities are to undertake cooperative ties with research facilities in Great Britain, France and the FRG in relevant fields. There is no doubt in this sense that South Korea is unable to start its own space program without foreign technical assistance. Still, the first Korean satellite, planned for 1996, should have a Korean interest of more than 50 percent, according to explicit statements coming from Seoul. The location of the Korean launch facility has yet to be decided on. Work is to be begun on a large-scale Korean satellite ground station as quickly as possible. The completion of this ground station is planned for 1991. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 27 May 87 p 8] 12271

CSO: 3698/519

DEFICIT IN MACHINERY TRADE LIKELY TO SHRINK

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 87 p 10

[Text]

The deficit in the nation's machinery trade is projected to shrink from the \$4,603 million in 1986 to \$641 million in 1991 thanks to the government's strong push for localization by the key industry.

The self-supply ratio of machinery, according to the Trade-Industry Ministry, is projected at 68.6 percent in 1991 versus 63.8 percent last year.

Korean machinery exports are expected to grow by 20.6 percent annually during the sixth five-year economic development plan (1987-1991) period, reaching \$8.838 million in 1991.

The rate is more than double the 8.9 percent Korean machinery imports are expected to increase during the same period, an implementation program, authored by the Trade-Industry Ministry visualizes.

The ministry program also features localization plans for 13,435 machinery items, mostly parts and components.

The policy emphasis on the self-supply of machinery is prompted by the need to brake the nation's snowballing trade deficit with Japan.

The "boost machinery industry" policy is in consideration of the industry's enormous spillover effects on other manufacturing industries, ministry officials said.

To enhance the domestic machinery industry, the government is to take various steps to expand the domestic demand for the made-in-Korea machinery.

The component measures to this direction include the quality guarantee system, wholesale supports for machinery leasing industries, and a reinforced inspection formula for machinery imports.

Private industries, before launching big projects, will be obliged to report to the authorities concerned on their equipment use plans.

At the same time, leasing companies should handle a certain ratio of domestically produced machines, according to the policy package.

Items, designated as the subject of localization, will benefit from incentives of financial, taxation and technological assistance.

Standardization will be vigorously pursued in the manufacturing of machinery parts and components.

The ministry also underlined the drive to grease the harmonious serialization drive among business conglomerates and small industries.

Machinery exports, according to policymakers, will be supported by the deferred payment export formula. Thus far, such formula has been confined to shipbuilding and plant exports.

Technological collaboration with advanced nations, notably the United States and European countries, will be encouraged so as to enhance the Korean machinery industry.

Korean Machinery Export-Import							
(Unit: \$ million, %)							
Division	1986	Forecast					Average Increase Ratio
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Exports	3,571	4,178	4,930	5,916	7,099	8,838	20.6
Imports	7,174	7,030	7,374	7,735	8,121	9,882	8.9
Trade balance	-3,603	-2,852	-2,444	-1,819	-1,022	-641	-

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CSO: 4100/242

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES CHON REMARKS ON DIALOGUE, COMPROMISE

SK250529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA)--Chon Tu-hwan the puppet in his "address" at a "commissioning ceremony" in Yonggwang County of South Cholla Province, describing the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy as an "illegal" and "violent" one, babbled that the problem should be settled through "dialogue and compromise" under the "law and order." NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today print signed commentaries denouncing his jargon.

The NODONG SINMUN commentary says that the utterances of the puppet tell that his group has divorced itself from democracy and is seeking as ever only to maintain and prolong the present dictatorial system.

It continues:

The "law and order" on the lips of the puppet are a draconic fascist law and an order of murderous rule trampling underfoot even the elementary democratic liberties and rights of the popular masses and the "dialogue and compromise" under them are a lever of coercion for making the prolongation of the military dictatorship a fait accompli and forcing the people to reconcile themselves with this.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group babbling about "dialogue and compromise" for the settlement of the problem does not want to step backward from the road of dictatorship and the U.S. imperialists, the master standing behind this group, do not want to allow democracy.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet who has suspended the debate for constitutional revision and is carrying into effect the unilateral "political timetable" for the prolongation of dictatorship is again resorting to the tactics of "dialogue" and "compromise" given by his master. This is aimed to appease the opposition democratic forces and win them over to disrupt and disintegrate the forces of the movement for democracy and put down the flame of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle.

Unless the Chon Tu-hwan group withdraws the "crucial decision," cancels the nomination of No Tae-u as "presidential candidate" puts an end to the suppression, sets free the detainees and introduces a democratic politics, the settlement of the problem through "dialogue and compromise" is an empty talk and impossible.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet must give up the foolish trick flouting the aspiration of the South Korean people for democracy and step down without delay.

/8309

CSO: 4100/255

SOUTH KOREANS OPPOSE CHON'S LONG-TERM POWER

SK261532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA)--Loud voices critical of Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group's scheme for long-term office are ringing out from various circles in connection with the present situation in South Korea, according to a report.

Professor Yun Yong-o of Kukmin University in Seoul said that the anti-dictatorial struggle going unabated since the people's rally on June 10 is one more clear proof that the people desire change. There is no way but referendum, that is asking the people how to save the situation, he added.

Expressing indignation at the fascist clique's suppression of students' struggle, Prof. Hwang Su-ik of Seoul University said: If they think the present situation can be brought under control through the announcement of untimely vacation or the exercise of more powerful physical strength, this would be just a temporary remedy.

Kim Song-su, bishop of Catholic Church in Seoul, held that the public opinion clearly manifested under the present situation is that the people should build a democratic political structure at the earliest possible date through constitutional revision whereby they can choose their government by themselves freely.

Buddhist Song Wol-chu said that one of the reasons for the mounting popular anti-"government" struggle is that the phenomenon of "the rich getting richer, the poor poorer," violation of human rights and injustice and corruption are not eliminated under the anti-popular fascist rule.

A lawyer Kim Un-ho had this to say: "the "government" and the ruling party should withdraw the "April 13 step" and revise the "constitution." From the viewpoint that Olympiad is not for its sake I consider it meaningless to host Olympics without carrying out the constitutional revision and hosting itself is difficult, too.

Ex-"assemblyman" Chong Hon-chu, novelist Kim Chong-han, lawyer Yi Hoe-chang, pressman Kim Kwan-sok and other figures criticized the fascist clique's "April 13 step" and unanimously demanded the resumption of the debate on constitutional revision and concrete steps for democracy.

Man of the press Choe Sok-chae stressed that top priority among steps for democratisation should be reinstatement of the persons whose political activities are banned, release of detainees and guarantee of the freedom of the press.

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CSO: 4100/255

'GRAND NATIONAL PEACE MARCH' HELD IN SOUTH

SK271042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 27 (KCNA)--One million students and people in 37 cities and cities throughout South Korea on June 26 held rallies and demonstrations for a "grand national peace march," fighting a fierce hit-and-run battle with police, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Over 800,000 students and citizens in Seoul took to the streets of anti-U.S. and anti-"government" resistance after separately holding rallies for a grand peace march.

The fascist clique issued a "maximum alert order" [word indistinct] suppressive forces including 120,000 strong police force and mobilized riot police of over 30,000 strong in Seoul to disperse protesters with tear gas shells and violence.

Waves of angered students and citizens charged riot police units, forcing them back several times, and surrounded one unit at least and punished it.

Clouds of tear gas swirled over miles of Seoul streets and in the sky.

In Kwangju, a city of resistance, church bells pealed for 90 minutes, horns of cars resounded throughout the city and over 100,000 students and people of different strata turned out to major streets.

Protesters put up a large picture-board showing a scene crushing the heads of the human butchers and traitors, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, in the centre of the [?city] and persistently staged fierce demonstrations, chanting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans with a burning hatred and feelings of revenge.

Police recklessly pounced upon them, indiscriminately firing tear gas shells, to block the road ahead of demonstrators.

With surging indignation, the students and citizens dealt a counterblow at and overpowered the police and marched, shouting on high [word indistinct] "down with dictatorship" and "oust Americans who directed the Kwangju incident."

Their demonstration was continuing as of 11 at night.

The flame of the anti-U.S., anti-"government" resistance rose high in Pusan, too.

There, over 20,000 students and people of different strata occupied streets of Somyon and Tongrae and held sit-ins and demonstrations, shouting "down with Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u."

Over 2,000 people including some 60 Roman Catholic believers held a religious ritual at the central cathedral in Pusan Friday and marched up to the Catholic centre.

In Somyon area, some 7,000 protesters were continuing the demonstration as of 11 at night, burning kaya No 2 police booth and [word indistinct] police motor cycles.

In Masan, priests and nuns staged protest march.

/8309

CSO: 4100/255

DPRK DAILY ON DISPLAYING MASS HEROISM

SK020035 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 27 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 28 June special article: "Mass Heroism Displayed During the Fatherland Liberation War Period and Its Source"]

[Text] During the past fatherland liberation war period, our People's Army and people set a brilliant example of mass heroism. It is significant in accelerating socialist construction and in hastening national reunification to make party members and working people emulate such mass heroism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: During the past fatherland liberation war period, a large number of unknown heroes fought for the party and leader and for the fatherland and people, sacrificing their youth and laying down their lives.

Although the unknown heroes have left us, their accomplishment in struggle shines and beckons party members and working people to new exploits.

The degree of the heroism created by the people who are engaged in the revolution will be determined by the historical environment of the era concerned, its struggle tasks, the mass nature inherent in the creation of the heroic exploits and its extraordinary nature as well.

The extraordinary heroic exploits created by all people in the course of carrying out difficult tasks amid grave situations will shine more brilliantly and work as a model that propels the movement of the people engaged in the revolution.

The sort of proportion of forces and war environment in which our people fought the united imperialist forces led by U.S. imperialism during the past war period were unprecedented in the war history of the world. However, our army and people displayed in this war heroic mettle and indomitable fighting spirit of an independent people who fight upholding and rallying around a great leader. What characterizes the heroism of our army and people which was displayed during the fatherland liberation war is that it was mass heroism created by all the people who up as one and created miracles and exploits.

The popular masses are the creators of heroic exploits. The more working masses participate in the creation of heroic exploits, the prouder such heroism becomes. The past fatherland liberation war was a great demonstration of genuine mass heroism as it saw the emergence of countless number of popular heroes.

The fatherland liberation war is not just a difficult ordeal that determines the survival and ruin of the fatherland, but is also a proud anti-imperialist struggle in which all-people heroism was created.

When the men and officers of the three services of the military -- the army, navy, and the air force -- were displaying their unrivaled bravery and heroic exploits while defending even an inch of the fatherland on the front, people in the rear created labor exploits in wartime production.

In essence, heroic exploits are not something that can be easily created by anyone. However, the past fatherland liberation war showed what unrivaled and uncommon heroism and bravery the popular masses and soldier masses who are common and innocent in peace time can display by rallying around the party and leader when the fatherland is in danger.

It was none other than our common soldiers who annihilated tens of thousands of the enemy with only troops of a company. It was also none other than common soldiers who shot down modern aircraft with mainly such weapons as infantry rifles and unnerved the enemy by successfully bringing up artillery pieces on top of high grounds. In addition, it was none other than the common soldiers who sunk the enemy's cruisers with torpedo boats and caused the enemy aircraft to explode in mid air by crashing their own aircraft against the enemy's.

In this manner, during the past fatherland liberation everybody was creator of mass heroism and bravery. The heroism of our army and people which was displayed during the fatherland was pure heroism unprecedented in the history of war.

The army and people who carry noble political and moral mettle display unrivaled heroism. Our People's army and people who inherited the noble patriotism and revolutionary boldness from the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and who were firmly convinced that they would emerge victorious from this war without fail because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the iron-willed commander and ever-victorious military strategist was leading this war, created astonishing heroic exploits and military miracles in all battles and on all fronts.

The entire course of the fatherland liberation war was a proud course in which peerless heroism and military miracles were ceaselessly created. The value of heroism is not in defeating a small enemy with a large force but becomes more brilliant when a small force smashes a large enemy.

The heroism of our army became more proud because our army, a small force with ordinary military equipment, won victory in battles against the enemy which had unmatched enormous armed forces and modern military technology and equipment.

The defensive battle in Wolmi Island, which was part of the battle to defend Seoul and Inchon District, was an epitome showing such heroism. At that time, the armed forces defending Wolmi Island was merely the size of a company with 4 units of artillery pieces. But the enemy attacked our forces with some 1,000 airplanes, several hundred ships, and more than 50,000 troops. The heroic defenders of Wolmi Island destroyed and sank 13 ships of various types including 3 enemy destroyers with a small force and few equipment and checked some 50,000 enemy troops for 3 days, thus creating an unprecedented military miracle.

Such exploits of our forces who defended the island for 3 days in the battle against the enemy troops that numbered nearly 1,000 times more than ours are heroism unseen in the war history of the world.

Indeed, the fatherland liberation war was an epic picture which broke the existing military common sense and the concept of heroism by crushing the enormous enemy with a small force and by smashing most modern military technology and equipment with ordinary military equipment. Thus, it created numerous miraculous exploits.

The mass heroism created during the great fatherland liberation war is still alive in the hearts of our people today. Deeply realizing what the source of such heroism was and how it was highly displayed, our people are actively learning from and following this heroism.

The source of mass heroism demonstrated during the fatherland liberation war was the chuche-oriented faith of our army and people to pioneer their destinies by grasping them in their own hands. Defending and protecting oneself is an intrinsic nature of a human being and safeguarding one's own fatherland is a vital demand of the nation.

The people who have the strong sense of independence will not yield to any aggressor. The faith to defend the nation's sovereignty by grasping one's own destiny in one's hands is the source for the people to display heroism in defending their fatherland. It was our people's faith not to tolerate any aggression by the imperialists by regarding the independence and sovereignty as their own life.

Our people became independent people with their destinies in their own hands only when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song liberated the fatherland after they were deprived of the nation by the Japanese imperialists and suffered much pain as a nationless people. Our people, who had become the masters of the land and plants thanks to the wise leadership and warm benevolence of the great leader, came to have a firm determination, through their happy life after the liberation, not to lose this precious fatherland to any one.

Thus, our people and army defended our fatherland by dedicating their lives when the U.S. imperialists started an aggressive war and heroically fought against them. The heroism of our people and army was an eruption of the might of such independent people.

The chuche-oriented faith cherished by the soldiers of our People's Army and people was demonstrated as a tenacious will and sense of dedication to destroy the enemy to the end with our own united strength. The people who rose, being keenly conscious of their dignity and independence, will demonstrate indomitable might.

Because our people and army have the stronger sense of independence not to live again as slaves of the imperialists than any other people, we were not afraid of the U.S. imperialists even slightly when they attacked us by dragging in some 2 million aggressor troops and mobilizing most modern military technology and equipment. We repelled the U.S. imperialists aggressors.

As soon as the U.S. imperialists started a war, all the people and army in the northern half rose and struck an annihilating blow on the enemy and the patriotic people organized a volunteer army, rising in the just struggle throughout the liberated South, and heroically fought. All this was connected with our people's uncommon resolution to pursue freedom, independence, and liberation and to live independently.

The fatherland liberation war was a solemn people's war which has eloquently demonstrated that people who strongly aspire for independence can display unrivaled heroism. This being the case, our party members and working people can defend their fatherland after crushing any kind of aggressive ambitions of the imperialists enemies only when they arm themselves with the chuche idea and the spirit of national independence in the future.

Another source of the mass heroism displayed during the fatherland liberation war period was that the army and people had firm conviction that the fatherland is the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noble patriotism is an ideological source of courage. However, the people's patriotism is displayed at the noblest height when they regard the fatherland as the leader [suryong]. Underneath the heroism and bravery displayed by our People's Army soldiers and people during the fatherland liberation war was the noble point of view that the fatherland is the bosom of the great leader.

Everything that constitutes the foundation of our people's happy life, including the plants and distributed tracts of land, has been recognized as a fruition of the great leader's warm love. This is why everything in the fatherland and even an inch of land has been so valuable and precious.

The noble patriotism in which the fatherland is considered to be the great leader has worked as the cornerstone of the army's and people's activities. Thus, the brave People's Army soldiers, before a final decisive battle, wrote letters to the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander before anything else, thinking about his welfare, and charged forward in the heated and fierce death-defying battles and hand-to-hand combats shouting "Long Live General Kim Il-song!"

In this manner, whenever they looked up to the image of the great leader and thought about the bosom of the leader, unrivaled boldness and courage welled up in them and even common soldiers could thus perform heroic exploits. Only when they cherish deep in their hearts the conviction that the fatherland is the great leader by emulating such a noble spirit can our party members and working people display the spirit of socialist patriotism in socialist construction and the revolutionary struggles and create miracles and feats.

In particular, the source of the mass heroism displayed during the fatherland liberation war period stems from the fact that the army and people had a high degree of self-awakening to trust their fate to the party and to struggle under the leadership of the party.

The correct understanding of the leadership role played by the party is the ideological factor that causes the people to uphold the party's leadership and create heroic exploits. During the past fatherland liberation war period, our people's confidence in the party was very high. They had a conviction that they would emerge victorious in the war without fail as long as they were under the leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To the men and officers of our army and people in the rear, to defend and safeguard the party was a noble duty and to struggle following the party's leadership was an incomparable honor. Such episodes in which a nurse, who heroically saved wounded soldiers during the fatherland liberation war period, nearing the last moment of her life, asked that her membership card and her dues to the party be forwarded to the party Central Committee, and a soldier demanded that he be called a member of the WPK while advancing head-on toward the fire the enemy shows how the People's Army soldier trusted our party and how heroically they fought in defense of their honor as party members.

Indeed, the mass heroism demonstrated during the fatherland liberation war period is an example that our party members and working people should emulate today.

On the occasion of the 25 June-27 July month of joint anti-U.S. struggle, we should perform brilliant labor feats in socialist construction by cherishing deeper in our hearts the example of the mass heroism demonstrated during the fatherland liberation war period.

/12624

CSO: 4100/189

S&T DEVELOPMENT TO FULFILL THIRD 7-YEAR PLAN EMPHASIZED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 527, 6 Mar 87 pp 1C-7C

[Text] North Korea has engaged seriously in a technological revolution movement this year to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan and to revive a stagnant economic situation. In spite of the plan, fruitful results have not occurred nor has any impact been felt. North Korea is in a very nervous situation.

During 1987, North Korea has been promoting the Third 7-Year Plan to achieve "the complete victory of socialism," and North Korea has been propagandizing that in this area it is desirable to acquire materialistic security.

It has also been stated that the most important task in the Third 7-Year Plan is "reorganization and improvement in scientific research and development, technological revolution, and support of enterprises under the leadership of the party and the nation," (policy statement of Kim Il-song, 29 December 1986), also what is needed for the development of science and technology was emphasized.

Accordingly, the propagandizing and social organizations in North Korea opened a monotonous economic-stimulation campaign at the beginning of the year, and urged the reinforcing of the movement for a technological revolution in every field through the development of science and technology. The outcome of this Third 7-Year Plan will be life or death for the nation; this was what they tried to convince the people of. For example, at the beginning of this year, North Korea proclaimed "The Regulations for Discussion, Registration, and Introduction of the Outcome of Research and Development of Science and Technology" (total 19 items) in MINJU CHOSUN, 30 January.

North Korea is attempting to promote scientific creativity and technological revolution among the workers who are in the economic organizations and agencies by using this proclamation as a detonator. This regulation is brand new, and it may take quite some time to attract the attention of scientists and engineers, and time will tell the effects of the regulation.

This regulation does not include details of the quality, measurement of the outcome, reference of measurement, and compensation of the science and technology development; therefore, it may not attract attention.

The propagandizing organizations and agencies are emphasizing the maximization of the creativity of scientists, engineers, and workers, and are reporting the outcomes of the technology revolution storm troopers in various fields.

The outcome of the proclamation were listed at the 17 February meeting of the scientist and engineer storm troopers. The list was broadcast on 17 February by KCNA [Korean Central News Agency] "the scientist and engineer storm troopers at the site of the Suhae sluice gate have solved a technological problem using our own method." "The results were fruitful, for example, about 40 technical problems related to the sluice gate project were solved by the great effort given by the scientists and engineers, and, needless to say, their contribution to the project was enormous." In this piece of propaganda, a detailed outcome was never mentioned, and without examining the outcome, it may have been a simple construction problem which might have aided in the completion of the project.

Another example, which was broadcast by KCNA on 17 February, is that the storm troopers were able to increase the amount of cement poured while decreasing consumption by developing their own automatic cement pouring machine. The problems and hardships were met head on and all of the problems were solved with a spirit of revolution, and then the design was completed and the laborers concentrated on construction of the project. This is nothing but a cement finishing machine used in the Taechon dam construction site, and this case is a carbon copy of the Western Sea barrage project.

There are many other examples which have been reported by newspapers or through broadcasting. For example, the mass technology revolution was promoted and the interconnection of each process was optimized to improve and to raise productivity to a higher level, this alone will normalize productivity. This is mere propaganda of what should be normal. Or a simple completion of daily quota, i.e., "Exceed 100 percent of daily quota." This is nothing but propagandizing an extra work effort or the simple outcome of a mundane type of work. In addition to these, all of the propaganda agencies are unanimously propagandizing the leadership of the glorious leader Kim Il-song who successfully led the organized scientist storm troopers and the engineer storm troopers, who participated in our very own scientific and technological activities. Without fail, Kim Il-song's work was glorified. The major content of the propaganda is that the scientists and engineers have contributed to problem solving and raising the level of science and technology. The scientists and the engineers who belong to the respective groups of storm troopers which were organized by Kim Chong-il on 17 February, are based on the chuche and peoples' economy. One good example is the 15 April technological revolution storm trooper who has solved about 51,300 technical problems and created new technological ideas. In short, the propaganda has no relation to the content of the technological revolution nor the quality of such development, and it is only an attempt to glaze over the results and the performances. This kind of fact, propagandizing of the storm trooper activity and the results, is a mundane daily occurrence and a routine phenomenon.

The main object of the unchanging propaganda of scientific and technological achievement is (1) to stimulate the 17 February scientist and engineer storm

trooper and the 15 April technological revolution storm trooper and (2) to reinforce the political and economic support, and by doing so "the mass technological revolution movement" can be popularized.

It is self-explanatory, that the propaganda is to give enormous credit to Kim Chong-il who organized the storm trooper movement among the scientists and engineers, to convince the people that it was due to his leadership, and to promote the participation of the people.

On the other hand, the main object of the movement for scientific and technological development is the economic reformation of all technological fronts; therefore, it is not limited to the effort of the scientists and engineers.

According to the Third 7-Year Plan, emphasis is given to the development of the heavy machine industry, the miniaturized electronic industry, and robotics. But the real emphasis is to replace the dilapidated and outmoded production facilities and to convert to mechanized, automated, robotic, and computer controlled systems.

In fact, the remodelling of outdated facilities and the mechanization, automated, robotic system, as well as the modernization of production facilities, comprise the first hurdle in the economic recovery of the North Korea. Crossing this first hurdle is a necessary condition for the recovery of a stagnant economy.

Apparently, the popular storm trooper-type science and technology promotion is a prerequisite for modernization or for crossing the hurdle. To modernize and to achieve a high degree of industrial development, firstly, it requires a system and abundant resources and funds to accommodate the introduction and exchange of advanced technology.

The cold fact is that North Korea has outdated facilities in all fields of production, that is, 70 percent of the facilities are pre-1970 models. Considering the underdeveloped industrial structure, at this point, modernization is meaningless.

It really does not make sense mentioning growth in the electronic industry, which is the most outdated industry of all in North Korea. The reality is that the production facilities are becoming more and more sophisticated and developing so fast, i.e., the mechatronic production facility.

The propaganda agencies in North Korea have been pushing for the stimulation of the economy through the development of science and technology, and this does not really imply scientific development. It is nothing but the simplification of production processes, the shortening of project completion time, and labor conservation. Therefore, there is quite a distance between modernization and sophisticated production facilities.

In conclusion, such underdeveloped economic status is due to the feudalistic and backward system of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il; the system is a politically backward system. Recovery from the stagnant economic status is most likely an impossibility unless a catastrophic political phenomenon occurs. Or, it is only a chanting of the science and technology development by the storm trooper-type organization.

VNS ON SOUTH SITUATION, ANTI-U.S. MOVEMENT

SK020157 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and Ko Il-chol in the "Feature Program": "The Present Situation and the Anti-U.S. Movement for Independence"]

[Text] [Ko Il-chol] Today, as a fierce clash rages between the democratic and patriotic force and the fascist traitorous force, the anti-U.S. sentiment is surging ahead among the popular masses more than ever before, and the popular masses are engaged in a fierce anti-U.S. struggle for independence in parallel with the antifascist struggle for democratization.

So, today I would like to talk with you about the present situation and the anti-U.S. movement for independence.

I believe that the present situation demands that our popular masses wage the anti-U.S. movement for independence more fiercely. What do you think?

[Yun Chong-won] I agree with you. As you know, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, whose 13 April decision to keep the current Constitution in place exposed his wicked plot to prolong his stay in power, has mercilessly dashed our popular masses' earnest aspirations for democracy by electing No Tae-u as a presidential candidate to succeed him. It is entirely because of behind-the-scenes U.S. control that the political situation, which had been developing toward constitutional revision, was thrown into turmoil, and the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u group's maneuvers to prolong its stay in power by taking advantage of the current Constitution were pushed ahead viciously, running counter to public opinion.

As our popular masses raised their voices calling for making the Constitution democratic, the U.S. imperialist aggressors had the DJP substitute the parliamentary-cabinet system for the opposition's call for revising the Constitution in favor of direct presidential election system and, by causing the NKDP to divide, announce a decision to keep the current Constitution in place on 13 April under the pretext of the opposition party's division. They then engineered the nomination of No Tae-u, their hand-trained running dog, as the DJP's presidential candidate.

[Ko] No sooner had traitor Chon Tu-hwan announced the so-called 13 April important decision then foreign news reports exposed unanimously that Chon Tu-hwan had put U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley on the announcement and obtained his approval prior to the announcement. Also, when Chon Tu-hwan nominated No Tae-us as a presidential candidate to succeed him, foreign news reports portrayed No Tae-u as a very incapable person who has no political experience at all, and then commented that it was because of his treachery and overzealous loyalty to the United States that he has been named not only as chairman of the DJP, but also as a presidential candidate.

This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the ones who hold the real power in this country and who rule this country and that the vicious scheme of the fascist military group to prolong its stay in power is being staged according to a script arranged by the United States.

[Yun] What is more, as the enormous wave of our popular masses' surging resistance brought the worst kind of a crisis to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial system, his U.S. masters preached the merit of dialogue and compromise and came out to interfere in South Korea's domestic affairs.

Our popular masses are now at the crossroads of achieving their ardent aspirations for democratization after crushing and frustrating the maneuvers of the military dictatorship to prolong its stay in power or remaining the slaves of fascist dictatorship indefinitely. However, given the fact that South Korea is, from start to end, a U.S. colony, unless the U.S. aggressors are driven out of this land and their support for and assistance to the Chong Tu-hwan group are brought to an end, it is impossible to realize a genuinely independent society.

[Ko] I take your words to mean that unless the struggle for democratization initiated by our popular masses is staged in combination with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, it is impossible to expect them to be victorious. Am I right?

In view of their experience in the past antifascist struggle for democratization, our popular masses are urged to stage a fierce anti-U.S. struggle for independence. What do you think?

[Yun] In the past, our masses overthrew the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee through the 19 April uprising and put an end to Yusin dictatorship of Pak Chong-hui through the Pusan-masan uprising. However, they failed to achieve the democratic society we so urgently desire; instead, more brutal pro-U.S. military dictatorial regimes emerged. In other words, whenever the United States met a crisis in its colonial ruling system in this land, it perpetrated the maneuvers to continue the colonial and fascist dictatorial system in such a way as to replace the pro-U.S. stooges through the 16 May military coup d'etat and the 17 May military coup d'etat.

In particular, through the mass resistance in Kwangju, our masses have come to realize more clearly the essential aggressive nature of the United States and the U.S. support for the fascist dictatorial regime. Also they have come to realize that unless U.S. domination in this land is ended, democracy and reunification cannot be achieved.

Accordingly, the Chong Tu-hwan-no Tae-u ring's clamoring about a peaceful transfer of government and the like is nothing but a lie. In other words, as long as the U.S. interference and domination continue in this land, the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification that our masses have so urgently desired cannot be achieved, even if the regime is transferred and the ruler is replaced several hundred times in this land.

[Ko] You have stressed thus far that in light of our historic experiences and today's reality, our masses should more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. So, the problem is how our masses should now wage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Would you talk about this?

[Yun] This land has become a U.S. colony. Therefore, liquidating the U.S. colonial rule and achieving national sovereignty in this land is now the main task of our masses' struggle. Along with this, as the masses of all strata are now rising up in the vehement struggle with various anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans, the United States is openly interfering with South Korea's domestic affairs while babbling about security commitment and dialogue and compromise between the ruling and opposition camps.

This time, the United States has completely laid bare to the world its true colors as supporter and manipulator of the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u ring. Under such a situation, our masses cannot achieve their desire for democratization without ending the U.S. policy of colonial domination and subjugation of this land. Therefore, our masses should direct the arrow of attack to the U.S. aggressors with anti-U.S. slogans for independence.

Youths, students, and the people of all strata are now vigorously struggling against the U.S. interference with South Korean domestic affairs, chanting the slogans "Let us put an end to the U.S. interference in South Korean domestic affairs," "the United States should stop supporting the military dictatorship," "Yankee, go home," and "Democracy does not exist without independence. Yankee, go home." They are burning Reagan in effigy and the U.S. flag while blocking the U.S. Consulate. All of these acts are indeed desirable.

[Ko] Yes, you are right. In addition to those slogans, our masses should struggle against the United States with the slogans, "Reagan should not interfere in South Korean domestic affairs," and "Ambassador Lilley, who manipulates Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, must go home."

The United States has driven our economy into distress by forcing us to open markets for U.S. products. It has deployed numerous military forces and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in this land while babbling about the U.S. security commitment to South Korea and the like. Thus, the United States has completely blocked independence, democracy, and reunification that our masses have so urgently desired. Therefore, our masses should more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. struggle with the slogans of smashing U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its markets, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons, and sternly rejecting the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to block our reunification cause.

[Yun] That's right. To achieve the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification, our masses should closely combine the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the antifascist struggle for democracy. As you know, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of this land and to regain national sovereignty. The antifascist struggle for democracy is a struggle to liquidate the fascist dictatorial rule and to achieve democracy. Therefore, under the present situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated their colonial rule through the fascist regime, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a preconditional and decisive struggle to realize the antifascist struggle. The antifascist struggle for democracy is also a factor which weakens the U.S. colonial rule and further accelerate the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Therefore, our masses should, without fail, closely combine the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the antifascist struggle for democracy.

[Ko] You are right. Only when our masses attack the U.S. imperialists, taking the anti-U.S. struggle as a main line, can they cut off the lifeline of the military dictatorial regime and open a new aspect in the national salvation movement. Therefore, youths, students, and the masses of all strata should not have any delusion about the United States and should more vigorously wage the antifascist struggle for democracy and strongly wage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of this land. Thank you.

/12624

CSO: 4110/188

FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

NORTH KOREA

CALL FOR INTENSIFIED SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK200439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--The June Bulletin No. 1 issue of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace of Korea carried an editorial on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle in 1987, an "international year for peace and reunification of Korea."

The editorial notes that the U.S. imperialists are persisting in the manoeuvres for the provocation of new war and the permanent division of Korea, not drawing a lesson from their defeat in the war of aggression they provoked in Korea 37 years ago.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly desire peace in Korea and her reunification, they must not heighten tensions in Korea under the pretext of "threat from the North" but affirmatively respond to the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stresses the editorial.

It calls upon the peace- and freedom-loving people the world over to launch an extensive campaign supporting and encouraging the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle in 1987, an "International Year for Peace and Reunification of Korea."

It also calls upon all countries of the world to bring pressure to bear upon the United States and the South Korean authorities by all means so that they come out to dialogue and withdraw all U.S. forces and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea and wage more powerfully the international signature campaign for peace in Korea and her reunification now being held on a world-wide scale during the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

/12913

CSO: 4100/247

WORLD PUBLIC PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK201510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)---The world public is expressing boundless respect and reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who shows deep care for the improvement of people's living and takes all necessary measures for it.

The Indian paper MUKTTIUDHA said:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il looks after the lives of the people with meticulous care, saying that no one can remain contented in regard to people's living.

The chief of the Dar es Salaam, Tanzaniajn group for the study of Kimilsungism said that today the Korean people are leading an independent, creative and happy life with stable jobs, not worrying about food, clothing, housing, medical treatment and schooling.

The chief editor of the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH said:

His excellency Dear Kim Chong-il is the leader of the people who treasures and loves people and devotes his all to providing them with a happy life.

He stressed that the purpose of building socialism and communism is eventually to make people better off and that there is no more important task than to carry out economic construction with success to improve people's living.

Public figure of Guyana Edward S. Secharan pointed out that during his visit to Korea he deeply felt that the happiest people is the Korean people who are devoting themselves to the accomplishment of the cause of Juche, enjoying a stable and abundant life with the benefits granted by the State.

Indonesian public figure A.N. Nasution wrote in his article:

Comrade Kim Chong-il has rendered great services to improving the people's living standard. His love for the people is warmer than the heat of the sun and his love reaches everywhere.

The Ghanaian paper THE ECHO said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il not only provides good labour conditions firmly guaranteeing the health of the

working people but also shows maximum care so that natural environment also would serve for their living.

The chairman of the Scientists Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy noted:

His Excellency Dear Leader Kim Chong-il, a distinguished thinker and theoretician and a genius of creation and construction, is leading the people and workers to a happy and fruitful life, looking at them with warm affection and care.

As he is the great man who considers man the most valuable and deems it as his duty to respect the people and serve them, he loves them so warmly and puts his heart and soul into providing them with a more independent and creative life.

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CSO: 4100/247

VNS SCORES DJP PLAN FOR NO TAE-U-KIM YONG-SAM TALKS

SK010926 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you? This is the hour for station commentary. In this hour, I will speak about the so-called DJP measure to overcome the political situation.

As has been reported, at a gathering of its officials on 18 June, the DJP put forth a so-called measure to overcome the political situation. It asserted that it is necessary to continue dialogue with the opposition party to settle the present situation politically, and called for Kim Yong-sam RDP president, to agree on holding tete-a-tete talks with No Tae-u this week.

The DJP said that it seeks a plan to hold a direct meeting between the two representatives without working-level negotiations. It further said that if talks are realized between the President Kim Yong-sam and No Tae-u, the questions of constitutional amendment, the release of detainees, amnesty, reinstatement, and easing the house arrest against Mr Kim Tae-chung as well as all other pending political problems can be settled without conditions.

As you know, on 16 June, RDP President Kim Yong-sam stated that unless all of those who have been detained in connection with the 10 June demonstrations are released, unless the house arrest of Mr Kim Tae-chung is lifted, and unless the DJP abandons its unilateral political schedule by liquidating the 13 April step and canceling the nomination of No Tae-u as its candidate as the next president, he cannot agree to holding a dialogue with the ruling camp.

Thus, under the present circumstances in which none of president Kim Yong-sam's demands have been fulfilled, it is clear that talks cannot be held between No Tae-u and president Kim Yong-sam.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tas-u group has proposed talks between the representatives of the two parties. This is according to their

calculated strategy. In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u group's proposal for talks with the RDP harbors the wicked ambition to block the RDP alliance with the people and all democratic forces by making it return to the National Assembly, to quench the flames of the pannational anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democratization by cooling the people's eagerness for democratization, and to overcome their ruling crisis, which is reaching a grave stage. At the same time, it harbors the calculation to realize their wild ambition to remain in power in a way of the second Kwangju massacre if they fail to realize their strategy.

This can be clearly realized only by their threat and blackmailing that they will soon announce a special statement declaring that they will not hesitate to take an emergency step, if the demonstrations continue.

The Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u group's threat to take an emergency step is a reflection of their wicked ambition. Thus, it shows that they scheme to realize their maneuvers to stay in power by relentlessly trampling our people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle with the force of arms, like they usurped power in 1980 by ruthlessly killing thousands of Kwangju citizens who were shouting "Independence, Democracy, and Reunification."

However, this is an act more foolish than trying to block erupting lava with one's palm. The Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u group with anything cannot quell the will of our people struggling to prevent the extension of dictatorship and achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. Our people will never yield to any placation, deception, threats, or blackmail by the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u group but will more persistently continue the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democratization. By so doing, they will expel the U.S. aggressors from this soil and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u group.

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CSO: 4110/188

ANTI-GOVERNMENT RALLIES CONTINUE

One Million Participate in Demonstrations

SK210835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--A total of more than one million students and people of all strata participated in anti-U.S., anti-"Government" rallies, demonstrations and sit-down protests and millions of people of middle classes warmly supported their struggle in 10 days from 10 June when an all people rally was held against the Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u group's long-term office scheme and torture-killing to 19 June, the day following a public hearing for expulsion of teargas shells.

The anti-U.S., anti-"Government" struggle swept over 30 big and small cities and county seats of South Korea.

According to reports available, the number of colleges and universities which participated in the struggle was 536. This means that all colleges and universities of South Korea participated in the struggle over five times on an average.

Foreign press reports said that the current anti-U.S., anti-"Government" struggle is the broadest one in the number of participants, the area swept by it and its style and has shown the most important development since 1980.

As seen in their slogans, the fierce struggle of the South Korean students and people still going on is characterized by the fact that it is a nation-saving resistance for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against Fascism and for national reunification and, at the same time, its spearhead is directed against Reagan, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

The current struggle is an all-people resistance to put an end to the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the fascist clique, reflecting the unanimous faith and aspiration of the South Korean people and is not a temporary resistance but a protracted struggle aimed to fight till their demand has been met.

The torch of the anti-U.S., anti-"Government" struggle will rise higher in South Korea.

Student Demonstrations Continue

SK240513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--South Korean students and people waged a vigorous anti-U.S., anti-"Government" struggle on 23 June, too, in the teeth of the Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u group's intensified crackdown.

More than 20,000 students of 25 colleges and universities in Seoul gathered at Yonsei University despite strict police cordon and held a rally of students in Seoul.

At the rally they discussed and confirmed an action guideline of the week for democracy.

They decided to attend a "grand peaceful march of people" on 26 June appealed by the headquarters of the People's Movement for a Democratic Constitution. That day, they declared they would march up to "Chongwadae," the bulwark of fascism and treachery.

Speeches at the two-and-a-half hour rally were interrupted by shouts "Down With the Military Dictatorship" and "Yankees, Go Home."

At the rally students wrapped the effigies of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u in the hateful "Stars and stripes" which they burnt. Then they went over to a demonstration.

Riot police mobilized an armored car to disperse the unyielding protesters. Some students marched with helmets, shields and other tools they took away from riot police.

Meanwhile, some 7,000 people in Kwangju turned out in an anti-"Government" street demonstration on the night of 22 June. They built barricades and continued their stubborn demonstration till the morning of 23 June. Angered by brutal police crackdown, the demonstrators attacked police boxes.

In Taegu, more than 4,000 students and citizens held an anti-"Government" rally and demonstration. Their persistent struggle continued till the morning of 23 June.

Earlier, on 22 June, more than 37,000 people of different circles, including large numbers of students from 74 universities and colleges throughout South Korea held anti-"Government" rallies and demonstrations.

The angry people who turned out in anti-"Government" demonstrations fought hit-and-run battles with riot police and destroyed or burned police vehicles and police boxes.

KCNA Notes Early Closing of South's Schools

SK201004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--Frightened at the ever expanding struggle of students against its long-term office scheme, the Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u fascist clique closed down 48 colleges and universities in different parts of South Korea as of 19 June by means of advancing the summer vacation, according to a report.

The military hooligans try to break the fighting spirit of students by closing down the colleges and universities on the pretext of vacation as the flame of their anti-U.S., anti-"Government" struggle has raged fiercely since the 10 June all people rally.

Repression of S. Korean Students Denounced

SK221523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--The organization of solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America made public a statement on 19 June in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal suppression of South Korean students.

The statement expressed indignation with the South Korean puppet clique for its bestial suppression and arrest of students who hold demonstrations every day inn demand of the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan, the dictator, and democracy.

It calls upon the world's progressive forces to launch a campaign for solidarity with the movement of the South Korean students and people against the dictatorship.

Anti-S. Korean Government Demonstration Staged in U.S.

SK221532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--Thousands of people in New York and Los Angeles, the United States, rallied and demonstrated Sunday in support of the anti-"Government" struggle of the South Korean people, according to an AP report.

About 1,000 demonstrators gathered in front of the United Nations in New York and about 2,000 turned out for a rally in a park in Los Angeles.

The New York demonstration was organized by the New York coalition for democracy in South Korea, which called for an end of U.S. support for the South Korean "Government."

Graffiti painted on the nearby South Korean puppet Consulate in New York called for the freedom of Kim Tae-chung now under house arrest.

S. Korean Groups Demand Debate for Constitutional Revision

SK221517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--One hundred twenty eight members of 15 city and county branches of the Chonnam People's Council for Restoration of Democracy recently made public a statement titled "Our View on the Present Situation," according to a report.

The statement demands the withdrawal of the 13 April Step," the immediate resumption of the debate for a democratic constitutional revision and the release of all prisoners of conscience.

It also demands an immediate end to the use of tear-gas shells and an amnesty and rehabilitation for Kim Tae-chung.

Meanwhile, the Sajik Council of ordinary believers of the Seoul Catholic Parish, recently published a statement which says "the present situation is attributable wholly to the rejection of democracy by the present 'regime.' It stresses: "We confirm that the determination to achieve a genuine democracy is the only way to overcome the present political crisis."

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CSO: 4100/247

FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

NORTH KOREA

KIM YONG-SAM COMMENTS ON CURRENT S. KOREAN SITUATION

SK231521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--On 22 June, the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN carried the gist of its exclusive interview with Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition reunification Democratic Party of South Korea, according to a KNS report.

In his interview Kim Yong-sam said the demonstrations sweeping South Korea for two weeks are bigger in scale than the 19 April uprising in 1960 which toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorial REGIME. He contended that the way to bring under control this situation is to withdraw the 13 April "Special Announcement" which decided to halt a constitutional debate and stage "Presidential Elections" under the present "Constitution."

The present "regime" should resign in February next year when Chon Tu-hwan's term is out, he said.

Referring to the background of the active participation of citizens in demonstrations, he said:

The "Government" has considered the middle class people on their side. However, they came to see in this the other way around. Company clerks in Seoul are taking part in the demonstration in Myongdong. Now, this has become a trend.

Kim stressed that if the fascist clique insisted on "indirect presidential elections" under the present "Constitution," it would face "resistance of the entire people" and, if it proclaims "a martial law" or "garrison decree," the present "regime" would meet its destruction."

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CSO: 4100/247

CHONGNYON MESSAGE THANKS KIM IL-SONG FOR EDUCATION AID

SK241020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a message and a letter of thanks from the Korean residents in Japan.

A message came to him from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) thanking him for his 104th instalment of educational aid fund and stipends.

The message says: It is thanks to the constant deep care shown by you respected leader in the form of educational aid fund and stipends that we have been able to establish an orderly educational system ranging from kindergarten to university under the difficult conditions of an alien land and bring up the Korean youth and children in Japan to be true Koreans and able workers and give a steadfast continuity to the vitality of the nation and patriotism.

The letter from a meeting marking the 10th founding anniversary of the Kumgang Insurance Company, Ltd. says that the leader, deeply concerned over the position of Korean residents in Japan who were victims to the national discrimination and restrictions in the field of insurance of Japan, took a measure to form the Kumgang Insurance Company, Ltd. and has guided it so that the company could take a road of development over the past 10 years.

The message and letter of thanks sincerely wish Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

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CSO: 4100/255

KOREAN WAR COMMEMORATION, RALLIES REPORTED

NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary

SK251024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA)--All papers today stress that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up the reckless war provocation moves endangering peace, drawing a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the past Korean war, and get out of South Korea without delay, refraining from encouraging the South Korean puppet clique to fascism and division, to long-term office and prolongation of dictatorship.

Papers dedicate editorials to June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

NODONG SINMUN says:

Thirty odd years have passed since the U.S. imperialists were brought to their knees before the Korean people and sustained an ignominious defeat. But the U.S. imperialist aggressors are still occupying South Korea and forcing the fate of colonial slave upon the South Korean people, running wild to provoke another war of aggression in Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said:

"The U.S. imperialists dreaming of world supremacy attach great strategic importance to the Korean peninsula, an important military strong-point in Asia, while intensifying the aggression moves in Asia and Pacific region."

Proceeding from their strategic purpose to invade the northern half of our republic and the Asian mainland by using South Korea as a stepping-stone, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in Asia, into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East, and are further intensifying moves to knock into shape a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, totally turned down our sincere and generous proposals for peace and are further aggravating the political and military confrontation between the North and the South.

This group has turned its face away even from our Olympic co-hosting proposal conducive to reunification and is trying hard to realize "the entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" through singlehanded hosting of the Olympics pursuing a division at any cost.

In order to force the criminal policy of aggression and war upon the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists are enforcing a most ferocious military fascist rule and encouraging the South Korean puppets to anti-communism and fascism.

On April 13 the traitor Chon Tu-hwan halted the debate on constitutional revision and announced the so-called "crucial decision" to "transfer the government" under the present "constitution" and in June he staged a political burlesque of nominating and confirming No Tae-u, a military hooligan, as "candidate for the president" for the next term. This was, in fact, a political coup d'etat committed under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and an open robbery of "power" which officially announced the prolongation of the present military fascist dictatorial system, disregarding the South Korean people's demand for democracy.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are precisely the ring-leader of aggression and war, fascism and division, who blocks the road of independence and democratization of the South Korean society and obstructs peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

In order to remove the root cause of war and pave the way for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative, first of all, to clear South Korea of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group must give up at once the war gamble to attack us in collusion with foreign forces, discard the scheme to prolong its power and dictatorship and step down without delay, as demanded by the South Korean people.

We express the conviction that the governments, political parties, organisations of all countries of the world and international organisations that value peace and the world's peace-loving people will direct attention to the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and continue to express full support and firm solidarity for our people's struggle to prevent war, defend peace and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Working People Denounce U.S.

SK250507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)--Mass meetings and demonstrations were held in Chongjin, Sinuiju, Haeju and Nampo Wednesday to mark the "June 25, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Tens of thousands of working people and students in the provincial capitals surged towards the meeting places, shouting slogans bitterly denouncing the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and their brutal repression of South Korean people and students who have risen up in a patriotic struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism and for the democratisation of society.

Set up at the meeting places were slogan boards reading "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "down with the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique!" "let us drive away the U.S. imperialists and reunify the country!" and so forth and picture boards exposing the fascist brutalities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The mass meetings were addressed by chairmen of the provincial administration and economic guidance committees and representatives of different strata.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, provoked a criminal war of aggression on the 25th of June 37 years ago, urged by a brigandish desire to dominate the world, they said the Korean war started by the U.S. imperialists was a most hideous and barbarous war of genocide ever known in the world history of wars.

The speakers said the heroic Korean people and people's army soldiers routed the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war by displaying unexampled valor and mass heroism in the days of the grim test under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist.

Citing concrete materials, the speakers pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are raising an anti-communist confrontation row, working with extra zeal to kindle the flame of another war of aggression, a thermonuclear war, still entrenched in South Korea, far from drawing a proper lesson from the shameful defeat they suffered, after falling on their knees before the Korean people.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have of late openly revealed their anti-reunification, anti-dialogue and anti-peace stand with outcries for "reunification under the liberal democratic system" and maliciously raised a clamor of anti-communist confrontation, while displaying feverish activities for their long-term office, the speakers declared: the puppet clique is the truculent enemy of the nation.

The speakers said, if the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, defying our repeated warnings, continue bringing nuclear weapons into South Korea and dare start a war of aggression against us, shunning our peaceful initiatives, a thousand-fold revenge will be inflicted upon them in the name of the entire Korean people.

After the mass meetings, the attendants staged demonstrations, shouting slogans denouncing new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and their anti-communist confrontation row.

Chong Chun-ki Speaks

SK251048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang mass rally and demonstration were held this afternoon at the Kim Il-song Square with a turnout of more than 100,000 people on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Addressing the mass rally, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-premier of the Administration Council and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, vehemently denounced with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy, who, occupying one half of our territory by force of arms, have pursued a policy of turning it into a colony and military base and stepped up heinous fascist moves, and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group.

He stressed:

If a war breaks out in our country again, it will inevitably develop into a nuclear war and into a global thermonuclear war as nuclear weapons are stock-piled in South Korea.

Our party and the government of our republic will make consistent efforts as in the past, so also in the future, to remove the factors of war recurrence, guarantee a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question by a peaceful means.

Today we solemnly reiterate that we have no intention to invade the south or to involve ourselves by force in any possible event in South Korea.

Noting that no excuse can justify the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea, he said:

The United States must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its aggression troops, nuclear weapons and all other aggression forces.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we strongly hold that the United States should refrain from prodding the Chon Tu-hwan group behind the scene, admitting that it is to blame for the present situation in South Korea.

Chong Chun-ki stressed that the South Korean students and people of broad strata should unite nationwide and fight it out to check and frustrate the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique to prolong the military dictatorship, not stepping back even a step from the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle they have launched, until their demands for constitutional revision allowing direct presidential elections and for democratic development are met.

More than 100,000 people marched along the main streets of the city, shouting slogans with surging hatred denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

DIGNITARIES JOIN SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN ON KOREA

SK251515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA)--Mohamed Harman, general secretary of the Communist Party of Tunisia, took part in the international signature campaign for peace and reunification of Korea initiated by the international liaison committee for reunification and peace of Korea.

He signed the text on June 16 on behalf of his party.

The text was also signed by 20 representatives of trade union organisations of the Soviet Union, Japan, Sri Lanka, Laos, Bangladesh, India, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Afghanistan and Pakistan who had participated in a seminar on trade union education in the Asian region held in Taskhent, the Soviet Union, and the secretary in charge of solidarity and education of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

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CSO: 4100/255

STATEMENT BY SKNDF SPOKESMAN ON SOUTH'S STRUGGLE

SK290930 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Statement supporting the 26 June struggle issued by spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front Central Committee on 27 June -- Read by announcer]

[Text] On 26 June, a mass struggle to liquidate the pro-U.S. military dictatorship exploded again like a dreadful volcano. The patriotic youths, students, and people of all strata who turned out in the grand peace march with an indomitable fighting spirit for democratization at last rose up in vehement demonstrations in defiance of the brutal repression of the fascist police to block the peace march.

The angry demonstration masses staged a vehement demonstration struggle in front of armed police forces, chanting the slogans, "Withdraw the Decision to Protect the Current Constitution," "Let Us Overthrow the Military Dictatorship," and "the United States Must Not Support the Military Dictatorship." At the same time, workers turned out to join the grand peace march, and all citizens unanimously turned out to the streets to welcome, support, and encourage the demonstrators.

While waves of more than 1 million demonstrators swept 37 cities throughout the country, police boxes and DJP chapter offices were burned and police buses and equipment were destroyed in succession in Seoul, Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu, Incheon, and other cities.

The current demonstration struggle staged throughout the country was the largest in terms of scale and vehemence since Chon Tu-hwan took office. Accordingly, it was a patriotic struggle that demonstrated once again our people's firm will for democratization and united strength.

This was a great demonstration that showed how sternly our people hate the military dictatorship and how urgently they desire democracy.

The 26 June struggle was an eruption of the people's indignation over the Chon Tu-hwan regime's schemes to delay constitutional revision and its deceptive trick. It was also not only an expression of the people's will

to achieve democracy through struggle, not compromise, but also a stern warning against the U.S. imperialists and the military dictators who have frantically tried to block the masses' struggle with an extraordinary step.

The Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u regime should look straight at reality and not act recklessly. The time has already passed when the Chon Tu-hwan regime can appease the opposition camp with deceptive tactics and block the people's struggle for democracy with an extraordinary step.

Chongwadae has been surrounded by all the people who want democratization. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is standing at a crossroads that determines whether it will meet bitter doom like Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui by perpetrating the anachronistic double dealing tactics or find a way for survival by accepting the people's will.

The Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u ring should make an immediate decision to withdraw the 13 April decision, to conduct an optional national referendum, to release detainees, and to grant amnesty and reinstatement to political prisoner. The United States will not be able to escape the stern judgment of history if it continues to support and manipulate the military dictatorial regime behind the scenes. The United States must not interfere in the domestic affairs of South Korea any longer before it encounters pan-national anti-U.S. resistance and must withdraw from this land at the earliest possible date.

Our masses will counter the colonial fascist forces' schemes to protect the current constitution with a more active mass struggle and the criminal extraordinary step with a pan-mass uprising.

Our people who have risen up in the pan-people struggle to liquidate the military dictatorship have nothing of which to be afraid. Our people will overthrow the military dictatorship with a braver anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation without the slightest degree of compromise and shaking and will thus achieve democracy without fail.

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CSO: 4110/188

VNS CITES NEGATIVE REACTION TO NO TAE-U DECLARATION

SK020120 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Masses of all strata unanimously show skeptical reactions to the No Tae-u's 29 June special statement.

Korea University student (?Sim) has said: If he has put forth the measures to overcome the political situation with a truly humble mind of revering the history and the people, No Tae-u must first of all openly apologize to the people for all his (?grave crimes), must voluntarily abandon his candidacy for the next president, and must start to lead a quiet country life [choyae muchoya handa]. Only then will our people believe him. The people want him to take his hands off politics, though it is late.

A certain Pak, off-stage democratic figure, has said that the primary question to overcome the present situation is the immediate withdrawal of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u. He said: As long as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u fascist dictatorship exists on this soil, even if the next president is elected under a direct presidential election system, its result will be the same. Fair and just elections are never possible under the fascist dictatorship. We saw this under the Syngman Rhee rule and under the Pak Chong-hui rules. Elections under the fascist dictatorship mean fraud and deception. (?Nothing else can be expected). It is as clear as day. (?This is precisely why our people shout "The pro-U.S. dictatorship, step down from power!") Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u must immediately step down from power.

A certain Kim, a (?jurist), has said: No Tae-u has emphatically stressed the question of releasing detainees. However, it is not certain whether all detainees will be really released or not. (?He has said nothing about the dissolution of the heinous Agency for National Security Planning and other fascist organs of political oppression. By babbling about the national security offenders and so on, he hinted that such detainees will not be released.) His intention is crystal-clear. He means that, under the labels of "national security offenders" and "radical offenders,"

the patriotic students and democratic figures, who have fought for independence, democracy, and reunification will not be released. What our people demand is the immediate termination of the fascist oppressive politics and the acquittal and release of all political prisoners and all prisoners of conscience. With the release of a part of the detainees, No Tae-u must not try to take credit himself and make a mockery of the masses.

A certain Chang, a merchant at East Gate Market, has said that he was dumbfounded by No Tae-u's so-called special statement. He has said: No Tae-u has said nothing about the question of the reunification, which is the cherished desire of the nation. This is indeed astonishing. This shows that, on the pretext of anticommunism, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictators will continue to seek the permanent division of the nation. This is indeed more than a mockery of the masses. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, which turns away from (?those patriotic students) who have staged demonstration by singing the song "Our Wish Is Unification" and from all masses' wish for the reunification, must immediately step down from power.

A certain Yi, from Ehwa Woman's University, has said: It is clear that the United States has provided a scenario of negotiation called the special declaration. The United States (?has supported the fascist military dictatorship on this soil and opposed our masses' desire for democracy.) The United States is the ringleader who caused Kwangju to be submerged in the sea of blood. At the same time, the United States overturned the politics for constitutional reform through the 13 April step. This time, too, the United States pretends ignorance after providing a new scenario called a special declaration by sending Reagan's personal letter to Chon Tu-hwan and by holding secret huddles through the hurried visits of Sigur and others in order to rescue the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u fascist military dictatorship, which is on the brink of downfall. How can democracy and dictatorship compromise on earth? As fire and water cannot mingle with one another, this is never possible. Everything is a crafty U.S. strategy to pave a way for Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u to remain in office by buying time to overcome the crisis. Therefore in order to achieve democratization, we must achieve independence first. We must first mutilate the limbs of the U.S. wretches.

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CSO: 4110/188

BRIEFS

ANTI-U.S. JOINT STRUGGLE--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--The Women's International Democratic Federation made public a statement on 18 June in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification on the occasion of the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle." Expressing apprehensions over the acute military and political situation obtaining on the Korean peninsula, the statement says: The Women's International Democratic Federation, on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July month of solidarity with the Korean people, reaffirms its support to the women and the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are struggling for peace and security on the Korean peninsula. We will stand firm on the side of the Korean women and people and support their struggle for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. The statement stresses that if a nuclear-free, peace zone is created on the Korean peninsula, it will make a substantial contribution to strengthening security in the Asia-Pacific region and attaining Korea's reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 22 Jun 87 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/247

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70

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